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VOL XX NO 288 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1932 SIXTEEN PAGES

GYPSY-POLICE CLASH AT GHATKOPAR

Opportunity For Europeans

HOW THEY CAN CEMENT COMMUNAL UNITY

MALAVIYA PLEADS FOR LITTLE SACRIFICE FOR A GREAT CAUSE

CALCUTTA, Decr. 2.

Pandit Malaviya in a statement to the Press this evening says that it is clear as noon-day-sun that no Indian party is satisfied with the Premier's Award. The Mussalmans are dissatisfied because the statutory majority they are asking for has not been given. The Hindus are dissatisfied, because they have been unjustly dealt with everywhere, particularly in Bengal and Assam, and equally dissatisfied with the injustice of giving unduly excessive representation to Europeans in Bengal, obviously, in order that they may hold the balance of power between the Hindus and the Muslims.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The Pandit says that for peace, the Hindus and Muslims are bound to unite, as the forces of amity and goodwill generated by the Allahabad Agreement will propel them in that direction. He thinks that under that Agreement, unity between Hindus and Muslims could be easily established with the help of the Europeans, if they agree to give a part of their excessive representation that has been promised them in Bengal.

In that case they will excercise a much greater moral influence in the Council; but taking a short-sighted view they can adhere to their decision not to give up anything of what they have got.

The Premier's decision stimulated the movement for unity. Proceeding, Pandit Malaviya hopes that when the All-Parties' Unity Conference meets at Allahabad on December 14 to approve the Agreements already reached, the Europeans will give serious consideration to the united views of Indians.

Concluding the Pandit says that he is convinced that the All-India Settlement reached at Allahabad between the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, is a solid structure which will endure, despite the hostile waves of racial or communal opposition, and he invites everybody to contribute his mite towards its success.—A. P.

Ratification First

CALCUTTA, Decr. 2.

Pandit Govind Malaviya in a separate statement says that Pandit Malaviya since his arrival here met many who passed varying opinions regarding the Allahabad Agreement, and an invitation was sent to Bengal Europeans to discuss that Agreement, but they were unable to accept the invitation. Hence the meeting did not take place. Leading Muslims and Hindus have decided that the Allahabad Agreement should be ratified first and then the Europeans should be approached.—A.P.

WAR ON TERRORISTS

More Powers For Police And Military

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that the Governor-in-Council in exercise of his Powers under Section 18 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act has made seventeen rules of which one authorises every Military officer and every police officer not below the rank of a Jamadar and assistant sub-inspector respectively to intercept telegrams, telephone messages letters, postcards and parcels, whenever considered necessary for the purpose of preventing of communication with absconders or terrorists or for the purpose of securing the safety of the military and police forces.

Another rule authorises police and military officers conducting searches for absconders to use any and every means to ensure safety for such officers and their men after taking all reasonable precautions.

A third rule prohibits any person from endeavouring to elicit information regarding the military or the police forces from any member of such forces or from any person in the employment of the Government. Infrinchment of any of the rules is punishable with imprisonment extending to six months' or fine or both.

CHITTAGONG SPECIAL

The Governor-in-Council has also made five rules under the same section of the same act applicable only to the Chittagong District giving some special powers to District Magistrates to deal with terrorists and absconders.—A. P.

R. T. C. ADJOURNED TO DECEMBER 5.

Govt. Statement On Issues.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Round Table Conference adjourned to December 5 having concluded the discussion of special powers and responsibilities of the Governor-General and Governors with a statement on behalf of the Government dealing with the points raised.—Reuter.

MOTHER THREATENS TO FAST

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Decr. 2.

The latest report from Rajahmundry, where the Lahore Conspiracy Prisoners have gone on hunger-strike, is alarming. Shiva-Varma is lying in the hospital in a semi-conscious state and is vomitting blood. To-day is the 28th day of strike.

I learn that Sinha's mother has sent a telegram to the hunger-strikers asking them to give up the strike, or she will have a resort to the same method and thus end her life.

RELEASED.

Syts. Muthuranga Mudaliar and Desabakta Konda Venkatapappa were released from Vellore Jail to-day. They are expected to arrive in Madras to-morrow.

STOP PRESS

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

After a protracted Cabinet meeting at which war debts were discussed, Mr. Stimson declared that it might be necessary to reply to the British and French Notes.—Reuter.

NO NEED FOR LONDON INTERVENTION

Sastri Congratulates Sapru For Stand On Safeguards

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri has sent the following cable on the proceedings of the Round Table Conference to Mr. H. S. L. Polak, London:—

"Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's firm stand is greatly appreciated. Two coriteria are essential. The safeguards must subserve India's interests as Lord Irwin has repeatedly affirmed. To the utmost possible extent, the safeguards must be exhausted in India, minimising London intervention. Why not the Supreme Court decide the communal, commercial and services safeguards, and even a large part of the states safeguards? Our countrymen abroad are already without rights and are victims of colour prejudice. Therefore, there is grave danger in reserving Inter-Imperial relations".—A. P.

R. T. C. LATEST

(R. T. C. SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A statement on behalf of the Government at the Round Table Conference is understood to have been made by Sir Samuel Hoare who pointed out that special responsibilities of the Governor-General and Governors would be definitely restricted and exercised with commonsense. They would be exercised so as to make responsible government possible.

Sir Samuel, it is reported did not deal with commercial discrimination or finance, which are being considered by sub-committees.

Regarding the Minorities, he is understood to have said that the debate had shown that proposed safeguards were definitely in Indian interests. It was essential that the Governor-General and Governors should have some kind of special powers they had been discussing.

Regarding the Services, Sir Samuel is reported to have said that the introduction of provincial autonomy and central responsibility must make difference to their conditions, but the Conference was generally agreed that the services must have fair treatment.

Dealing with relations with the States, Sir Samuel is stated to have pointed out that they had nothing to do with paramountcy, a case might arise in which the States ought to be able to have recourse to the Governor-General. He instanced the recent trouble in Kashmir and said that it was contemplated that the Governor-General should have special responsibility of seeing that movements were not stimulated in provinces that would endanger the stability of a neighbouring state.

With regard to external relations, it was not intended normally that the Governor-General would intervene between India and a Dominion but only in case relations became so strained as to threaten the break up of parts of the Empire. The Government delegates however, had been impressed by the observations made in the debate and would examine the question with the delegates. As regards Governors' powers the Government delegates thought that dangers against which ordinances were intended to provide might arise in provinces, and it was essential that a provincial governor should have power to act in emergency, but must be in close consultation with the Governor-General. It was not contemplated that in future, there would be any difference in status between provincial governors.—Reuter.

INFURIATED GYPSIES

STONE RAILWAY STATION

POLICE FORCED TO OPEN FIRE: TEN ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

A serious clash between the members of a Gypsy tribe and the Police, in which the latter had to open fire to disperse the crowd, is reported to have taken place at Ghatkopar, a suburb of Bombay, on Friday night.

The exact cause of the trouble is not yet known, but it appears that it was the sequel to a quarrel between a Railway Ticket Collector and a member of the Gypsy tribe, who was probably travelling without a ticket.

POLICE PARTY ATTACKED.

A large number of the tribesmen are reported to have come to the help of their friend and stoned the Railway Station, which is unprotected as there are not sufficient Railway Police. When the station authorities informed the District Police, the Sub-Inspector of Police, stationed at Ghatkopar hastened to their rescue with a party of Police Constables, but the infuriated tribesmen, it is said, attacked the police party and ultimately the police had to open fire to disperse them.

Further police help was sent from Bombay, Bandra and Andheri. A party of Railway Police left by motor car from Victoria Terminus while about 20 police constables followed them by a railway train.

Another police party headed by the D.S.P. left by car for Ghatkopar from Bandra, while a posse of armed police was sent from Andheri.

TEN ARRESTS.

In the clash that occurred the Sub-Inspector of Ghatkopar Police and some constables received injuries, while some of the members of the Gypsy tribe are also believed to have been injured.

The firing resorted to by the police had the desired effect and the tribesmen dispersed and fled in all directions. The police ultimately succeeded in arresting ten of them, who were marched to the lock-up.

It appears that a Gypsy tribe of Iranis consisting of about 70 to 80 persons including some women and children have camped at Ghatkopar for the last fornight As is usual with these tribes, they have pitched their tents in the vicinity of the station. Some of them usually travel to Bombay and back by the local trains of the G.I.P. Railway, and it is seldom that they pay the railway fare.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

It is said that on Friday at about 9.30 p.m. one of the members of the tribe was questioned by a Ticket Collector on duty why he was travelling without a ticket. The query, it appears, led to a scuffle between the Ticket Collector and the tribesman and other members of the tribe came to the help of their friend.

Finding that it was difficult to handle the situation without police help the station authorities sent information to the police and Sub Inspector of Police stationed at Ghatkopar hurried to the spot with a party of constables. The arrival of the police—however did not frighten the tribesmen who were infuriated and it is said that they attacked the police. A regular fight between the police and th tribesmen followed in which the Sub Inspector of Police and some constables received injuries. Some of the tribesmen also received injuries.

The tribesmen also stoned the railway station and according to a railway servant who travelled by a train coming to Bombay from Thana, the platform was littered with stones and brickbats.

FIRING TO FRIGHTEN AWAY CROWD.

The police ultimately resorted to firing to frighten the tribesmen. Fortunately no one was injured as a result of the firing, but it had the desired effect and the tribesmen dispersed and fled away in all directions.

The news of the disturbance was communicated by phone to the Railway police at Victoria Terminus and the District police at Bandra and Andheri. On the arrival of help from these places the police succeeded in arresting about a dozen members of the tribe who were marched to the lock-up.

Quiet was restored by midnight, but the police guarded the station and its surroundings for the whole night.

STAGE-MANAGING WHOLE SHOW

Miss Wilkinson's Allegations Against Officialdom

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Allegations that the Government tried to create a favourable impression during the visit of the India League are made by Miss Ellen Wilkinson in an article in the "Star."

She declares that the Home Member, Mr. Haig talke more sense about Indian trade than Whitehall is likely to hear for weeks. She adds that the official refusal to listen to facts, which was obvious to casual tourists, was responsible for much of the traged, in India.—Reuter.

U. S. A. BUDGET DEFICIT

LONDON, Dec. 2.

New York.—The Budget deficit for the first five months of the financial year is 751,311,000 dollars, and the gross proceeds of debts on November 30th 20,806,000,000 dollars, which is an increase of over 3,000,000,000 since November 30, 1931.—Reuter.

Hoare Busy With Doumergue

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Owing to the presence in London of ex-President M. Doumergue, Sir S. Hoare was unable to attend to-night's dinner to celebrate the new proprietorship of the "Pioneer." Mr. A. R. Butler took his place.—Reuter.

TEMPLES FOR HARIJANS

Women's Support

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

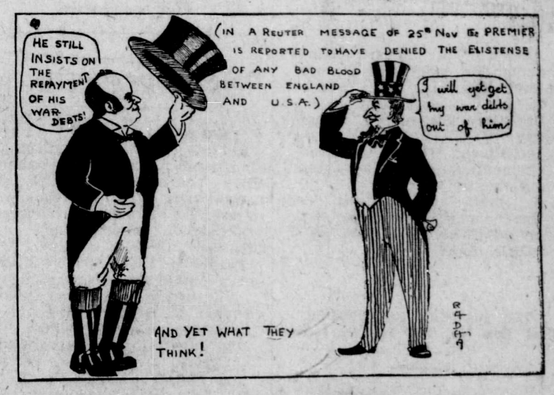
Strong support for temple entry by Harijans was expressed by several speakers at a public meeting under the auspices of the womens' Indian Association and other organisations. Sir Sankaran Nair presiding declared that it was possible to carry out reforms for social progress on the basis of the Hindu religion as expounded in the smritis and srutis.—A. P.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi At Calicut

CALICUT, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi was given a cordial reception on arrival at Calicut by members of the Kerala Anti-Untouchability Committee. A meeting of women was held last night to welcome her. Srimati Urmila Devi addressed a meeting at Valenchery in the Ponnani Taluk exhorting the audience to wipe out untouchability from Hinduism.—A. P.

A Meerut report states that a goldsmith named Benaresi Das was shot at during the early hours of yesterday morning by some unknown person.—A. P.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I will yet get my war debts out of him
AND YET WHAT THEY THINK!

PROTEST AGAINST GOUR'S "MENDICANT POLICY"

Rank And File Of Party Pull Him Up

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, who was re-elected a leader of the Nationalist Party only last night, was badly served to-day by his own deputy and followers when they grew indigant and refused to support him in his "mendicant policy" over the life of the Ordinance Bill. The discussion of clauses was concluded by quarter to 5 when Mr. Thampan suggested limitation of the life of the Bill to one year in the first instance, but extenable to another year if the Government thought it necessary.

Mr. Ranga Iyer was one of the principal supporters of this Motion which was rejected.

But when Sir Hari Singh Gour moved for limiting the life of the Bill to two years, Mr. Ranga Iyer was in the height of his vehemence in which Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. Krishnamachariar from his seat behind the Home Member joined. Government for their part were willing to accept Sir Hari Singh Gour's amendment but Mr. Ranga Iyer and others, having banded themselves against it. The Nationalist leader with great difficulty managed to withdraw it. This incident is regarded by some members as expressing want of confidence in the newly re-elected leader of the Nationalist Party.

OTTAWA BILL.

There will be discussion on the Ottawa Agreement the whole of next week. A Select Committee will be appointed to report on the preferential tariff bill by December 12. Under the rules the report of the Committee is to be laid on the table for one week; but this condition may be waived in order to enable the consideration of the measure. The Government is as confident in securing the Assembly's support to the Ottawa Agreement as they have so far successfully been in regard to the Ordinance Bill. The session is expected to last till 20th inst.

After to-day's experience of Sir Hari Singh Gour, there is doubt as to whether the rank and file of his party will support him in his advocacy of the Ottawa Agreement.

Sir Abdur Rahim, the Independent Leader, on the other hand is slowly gaining adherents from a section of the Nationalists.

WAR ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

Attendance was not large when the Assembly met again to proceed with the Ordinance Bill begining with the clauses relating to Press. At the outset, the Leader of the House made a statement on the probable course of Government. He said it was the general wish of the House that the Ordinance Bill should be concluded this week and for that purpose he requested the Chair, if the Ordinance Bill was not concluded to-day, to direct that the House should sit to-morrow to conclude discussion on it.

OTTAWA BILL ON MONDAY.

It was proposed to have a further discussion on the Ottawa resolution on Monday, and if it was passed, then to forthwith introduce the Bill, which was already published and circulated to the members, and to move that it should be referred to the Select Committee. It was hoped that this motion would be passed in sufficient time to allow direction being inserted that the Select Committee's repon should be presented on Monday December 12. Therefore the Leader of the House requested the Chair to direct that the Assembly would sit from Monday to Thursday both days inclusive, and thereafter if necessary on Friday and Saturday, December 9 and 10, provided the discussion on reference to the Slect Committee on the Ottawa Bill was not concluded on Thursday. But if the Select Committee motion is carried earlier than expected, Government would proceed with other legislative business which was already announced namely the Bengal Terrodist Outrages Bill, the Haj Bill, the Bill to prevent pledging child labour and the Murshidabad Bill. There would be two new bills for introduction, namely the Merchant Shipping Bill and the Auxulury Force Bill, both of which would not be proceeded in this session.

The President taking it to be the general wish of the House to conclude discussion on the Ordinance Bill during this week suggested two alternatives, either to sit a little late this afternoon and finish the Ordinance Bill or to sit to-morrow for the purpose. He asked the members to consider and let the Chair know their wishes after lunch to-day.

Mr. S. C. Mitra moved the deletion of clause 14 of the Ordinance Bill which relates to press in India.

YAKUB ON VERNACULAR PRESS

Sir Yakub opposed the motion.

Sir Cakub opposed the amendment, recognising that the Press had rendered public opinion still paper in India [illegible] attack [illegible] which [illegible] tion [illegible] C[illegible]

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GOMTIBAI, widow of Gordhandas Devidas and Administratrix of Thakkar Doongersey Pragji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Bai Havabai, widow of Haji Jamal Haji Ebrahim. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 109, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the tenements, messuages and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Wanzawadi Road, Mahim, outside the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 850 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Cadastral Survey Nos. 871 and 874 of Mahim Division, Collector's Current Rent Roll No. 625, Collector's Old Nos. 11 and 414 and Collector's New No. B/3457, Old Survey No. 104 and New Survey No. CA/32 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes in G Ward under Ward No. 5021 (5), Street No. 37, Ward No. 5024, Street No. 31B, Ward No. 5025, Street No. 33 and Ward No. 5014 together with a passage on the East bearing Cadastral Survey No. 872 of Mahim Division admeasuring about 126 square yards or thereabouts but subject to a right of way over the said passage of the owners and occupants of the adjoining properties and bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ramzan Badulla and partly by the property of Malu Jamal; on or towards the West by the property of Fazandari tenant Aga Haji Mahomed, on or towards the North partly by the Wanzawadi Road and partly by the property of Ramzan Badulla and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Gomtibai.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1932.

MIRZA MIRZA & PATHAK,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5882

Public Notices

Tender Notice

TENDERS ARE INVITED for wire fencing and other accessories for a length of 7,000 yards

Plan of the site can be had in application from the undersigned

Tenders should reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality Ahmedabad, before 4-0 p.m. on the 7th of December, 1932

J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer
Ahmedabad Municipality
5895

Legal Notices

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1749 of 1932.

GANPAT SADASHIV REGE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort, for himself and on behalf of other the creditors of Gulam Mohamed Sha Mohamad deceased. ..... Plaintiff

v/s.

(1.) KULSUMBI, widow of Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed, (2.) MAHOMED IBRAHIM GULAM MOHAMAD and (3.) GULAM AHMED GULAM MOHAMAD, the last two minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem, the said all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Sher Villa, 4, Club Road, outside the Fort .. Defendants

To,

The Creditors of GULAM MOHAMAD SHA MOHAMAD deceased.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order, dated the 11th day of November, 1932, notice is hereby given under Order I. Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above-named Plaintiff has filed the above suit in this Honourable Court for himself and on behalf of other the creditors of Gulam Mohamad Sha Mohamad deceased praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said Gulam Mohamad Sha Mohamad deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.

(b) That it may be declared that the sum of Rs. 81,881/- together with further interest on Rs. 74,000/- at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 9th day of November, 1932, until payment is due by the said estate to the Plaintiff and the same may be ordered to be paid to the Plaintiff out of the said estate.

(c) That for the aforesaid purpose all accounts may be taken, inquiries made and directions given as to this Honourable Court may seem necessary.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of and safeguard the immovable and movable properties belonging to the said estate with the necessary powers under Order 40 Rule 1 of the Civil Procedure Code.

(e) That the Plaintiff's costs may be provided for.

And that the hearing of the suit is fixed for 11th day of January 1933.

Dated this 22nd day of November 1932.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

This [illegible]d day, November, 1932.
Messrs. SOLOMON & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5898

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RHODES RED SARSAPARILLA

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CALCUTTA.

Public Notices

The Chhoi Silk Mill Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

THE THIRTY SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 267, Hornby Road Fort, on SATURDAY, 10th December, 1932 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1932.
2. To sanction the declaration of dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board.
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 24th November, 1932.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st December to 15th December, 1932.

The Dividend as sanctioned by the Meeting will be paid on and after Monday, the 19th day of December 1932, between the hours 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., and on Saturday from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 1st December, 1932.

Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to the Shareholders.
5893

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

Auctioneers & Commission Agent

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Insolvent Kalyanji Vithaldas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 6th December 1932, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the property hereunder described—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 132 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Passage of the said Oart and partly by the property of Gangabai, widow of Jairam Devji, on or towards the West by the Public Passage of the said Oart, on or towards the South by the said Cavel Street and on or towards the North by a Public Passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3885 and Street Nos. 202, 159 (3) Cavel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

DALAL MEHTA & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS,
Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF DYED RUGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nagindas Hooseinally & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. J. Kishanlal Rupchand of Bangalore, Messrs. DALAL MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of December, 1932, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the afternoon at the shop of Messrs. Jivatrai Mishrilal, situate at Champa Gully, near Mulji Jetha Market, 59 bales of Dyed Rugs No. 1000 and 474 bales of dyed rugs No. 808 of The Bangalore Woollen, Cottton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd., on account and at the risk of Messrs. KODARLAL JAVERDAS, the defaulting purchasers who have failed to take delivery of the same. The conditions of the sale will be read at the time of the Auction.

For further particulars, please apply to Messrs Jivatrai Mishrilal at their shop, Champa Gully, near Mulji Jetha Market.

DALAL MEHTA & CO.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,200 BALES COTTON. (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Simplex Mills, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle:—

On account of the concerned: About 2,200 bales cotton such as American Sind-American, Punjab-American, Hubli Kumpta, Bhagalkote and others (damaged by fire and water).

The above bales will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE CHINESE CURIOS AND ANTIQUES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 8th, FRIDAY, the 9th, SUNDAY, the 11th, and MONDAY, the 12th December, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day, sell by Public Auction at Dina Building, opp. Marine Lines Station, a magnificent collection of rare and valuable Chinese Curios consisting of porcelains said to be of Sung, Yuen and Ming Dynasties Kanghi, Yung Ching, Kien Lung, Tao Kwang in 5 colours, blue and white, Mazarin Blue Sang-be-Boeuf, Famille Verte, Famille Noire, Famille Rose and Blanc de China, Carved Jades, Agates and Ivories, Quartz Figures, etc., old snuff bottles, old Chinese pictures and embroideries, very rich wearing apparels such as dressing gowns and Pyjamas, Table Cloth, etc., very old pottery figures of Yuen Dynasty, rare busts (from the temples), a fine collection of black and red old lacquered screen and almyrahs, Chinese carved chests, writing tables, ebony wood side teapoys, nest of teapoys, old carved wooden figures and enamelled Cloisonne Ware, very fine carved Ebony Tables, etc.

Most of the above Curios are from Ex-Mandarin families, and were removed from Pekin and other principal towns during the recent trouble in China.

Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale and articles are now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE of very valuable furniture of Mr. D. K. Gray and others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 4th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianellis Restaurant of specially made teak and blackwood complete household and office furniture, Tilting chesterfield and drawing room suits, Silver show cases, Drawing room cabinets, George safe, American Sonora cabinet gramophone and records, Singer Machine, Electric chandeliors, Wardrobe, Cheval glass, Folding dining table, chairs, Carved furniture, table ornaments, crockery and platedware etc.

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The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund 92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

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"SANDOW"

The Sandow watch is a moderate priced good quality timekeeper made to withstand the ravages of the Indian climate and to give many years of good service.

No. 301. Nickel Rs. 20.
No. 302. Silver Rs. 23.
No. 303. Rolled Gold Rs. 23.

The Hexagon.
No. 318. Silver Rs. 31.
No. 320. 18 ct. gold Rs. 84

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EVIDENCE BASED
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READ WHAT

The Ex-Judge High Court, Madras, Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar, Kt., B.A.,B.L.

writes:—

I have known Dr. E.S. Gopan for some years and consider him a very good Ayurvedic doctor

His "KAYASIDDHI MAKARADHWAJA" is a good Tonic and his "VETTIVER THAILAM" a very good bathing oil. His knowledge of Ayurvedic Science is deep and his experience as a Doctor wide I shall always be glad to hear of his success

(Sd.) C. V. Kumaraswamy Sastriar.

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"BRILLIANT AND MERCILESS" ABSURDITY

BRAILSFORD ON LYTTON REPORT ON MANCHURIA

There is a consistency in the conduct of the League of Nations, under its present management which any fair-minded man must recognise. It is never in an unseemly hurry. It waited for five months after the outbreak of hostilities in Manchuria before it sent Lord Lytton to report. Now that his conclusions are before it, it waits another six weeks before discussing them. This delay should not be resented. The people of Manchuria lose nothing by it, for it is not to be supposed that any action could follow this Report. The League, on the other hand, gains, for the rest of us will have ample time to write its obituary in language of studied solemnity, writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford in "The World To-morrow".

The Report has had in England and France what is officially described as a good reception. By that is meant that no man's pulse beat the faster for reading it. It is a gentle document. It can offend no one, neither the friends of Shina nor the partisans of Japan. It does not brutally affirm unpleasant facts: it alludes to them so discreetly that they remain what they were—an obbligato, a muted accompaniment to our conscious opinions. It pronounces no verdict: with a notable grace it leaves us to draw our own conclusions. One knows, of course, that Lord Lytton and his fellow commissioners would have to say, if a bullying lawyer asked them plain questions on the witness-stand, that Japan was the aggressor and that she broke three treaties. But they are gentlemen of exemplary manners: they do not precisely say this; they leave it to be inferred. They come nearer to saying that Japan had considerable provocation. They do say with almost startling plainness that Manchukuo is a puppet state which rests on Japanese bayonets and nothing else, and they tell us that the people of these provinces are very miserable. By writing in this mannerly way the authors have their reward. No one outside Japan feels obliged to dissent from their Report. Our bloodstream moves tranquilly: we have heard no bugle call to action. We remember how statesmen who meant to act were wont in similar cases to express themselves. Mr. Wilson did not speak in this way about Belgium, nor Mr. Asquith. The Report accordingly has had a good reception.

When we turn from the fact-finding chapters to the recommendations, we realize the subtlety of a rather unusual document. It proceeds on a series of remarkable assumptions, but it disguises their risky, dare-devil improbability so skilfully that we hardly notice it till the long train of conclusions is ended. These assumptions are firstly that the world at large is inspired by genuine, positive and impartial friendliness to China and Japan, a sentiment so strong that it will move us to action. I beg the reader not to test this assumption by gazing within his own bosom. It might respond, as mine also might. We are in no position to act. But would it occur to you, candid reader, to use these words to describe the sentiments of Sir John Simon? Is he the friend of China—friendly to the point to action, and impartial between the two disputants? And what of the clerks of the British Foreign Office and their colleagues on the Quai d'Orsay? This, then, is a very rash assumption. The second is even more startling, for it is that China and Japan are animated by mutuall good will, and desire nothing so ardently as peace and friendship with one another "in saecula saeculorum." I cannot read that resolve registered in the ashes of Shanghai.

Lord Lytton comes of a literary family. His grandfather wrote novels, his father poems. One perceives that in the third generation this gifted family has produced a satirist. Like all good satire, his Report is severely logical. Grant its premisses and you must accept its conclusions. Reject its conclusions and you must turn back to re-examine its premisses. Let us see how the argument runs:

If the neutral Powers feel this active impartial friendship towards China and Japan, they will take considerable pains to alter the present regime in Manchuria, since it leads (a) to the misery of the Chinese inhabitants; (b) to hostility and the probability of future war between our two friends; and (c) to expenditure which Japan can ill afford.

Equally, if Japan and China are animated by mutual good will, and desire peace above all else, they too will take considerable pains, and make considerable sacrifices for these ends.

Therefore it is not too much to ask:

(1) That Japan shall cancel the creation of Manchukuo, tear up the treaty which made it her protectorate and withdraw her armed forces.

(2) That China, while regaining a somewhat shadowy suzerainty over Manchuria, shall allow it to be governed by foreign officials and advisers, and policed by a gendarmerie under foreign officers.

(3) That the inhabitants of an autonomous Manchuria shall calmly allow Japanese colonists to buy up the land and settle in large numbers under special consular protection.

(4) That Japanese officials and officers shall serve in the administration and the gendarmerie along with other foreigners, with single-minded zeal for the good of the Manchurians and complete oblivion of their former imperialist aims, and

(5) That Japan, whose motive in seizing Manchuria was to gain a military vantage ground against Russia, shall now embrace that Power (a) well as China) in a pact of non-aggression.

All this is firs-rate satire, trenchant and sure in its aim. Nor can one question its impartiality. It hits Japan, but it does not leave the Powers unscathed. And certainly, if read with attention, it helps to clarify our thoughts. One knows very well that Sir John Simon and M. Herriot will not take this very considerable trouble. One is sure that Japan will not withdraw her army or cancel her treaty recognizing Manchukuo. One is equally sure that if she were to do so, it would be because she reckoned on the presence of her officials and officers in the service of autonoomus Manchuria to attain indirectly all her imperial aims. So impartial is Lord Lytton's satire that he even ridicules the old-world Liberals who trust in such devices to banish the evils of imperialism.

The Report, as I read it, is a brilliant and merciless "reductio ad absurdum." It disposes finally of the comforting illusion that a settlement of this Manchurian question can be reached by consent—a thing conceivable only if China and Japan were inspired by evangelical sentiments which in fact they do not feel. Even then it would work only if the people of Manchuria were so altruistic as to refrain from irritation under peaceful penetration by Japanese colonists, while Japanese officials forgot their fanaticaly exclusive patriotism. It is good to have this so clearly set down that any reader of average realism can understand it.

This illusion out of the way, there is only one other possibility which need detain us. Failing to secure this settlement by consent, will the League impose it by some method of constraint? That, I think, we may dismiss at once. If the League had ever meant to use constrain, it would have imposed it a year ago, before Japan became involved in military and diplomatic commitments from which the cannot withdraw without humiliation. Again, it is obvious that intervention of this kind would demand friendship towards one, if not both of the disputants, even more active than the other course. Finally there is another argument which will certainly restrain the League from imposing Lord Lytton's settlement by any process of coercion. Coercion would infallibly destroy Coercion would infallibly destroy in the breasts of tre Japanese such germs of evagelical good will as they may feel to-day towards China. But without this good will the settlement would be unworkable. We may safely conclude that the League in its wisdom will do nothing. In that case a further inference follows. The League, under its present management, is a superfluity. Or shall we say that it has justified its existence by its discovery of a hitherto neglected satirist

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EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1913.)

Valuation Report

For the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931

REVEALS CERTAIN STRIKING FEATURES.

The Real Criterion of Prosperity is the substantial Surplus disclosed after a servere test by the Actuary.

Surplus disclosed is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the last Valuation.

Interim Bonus Rs. 15 per 1,000 per Year

both on Whole Life and Endowment With Profit Policies becoming claims before 1st January, 1934.

Forecast:—STILL GREATER PROSPERITY.

For Prospects, Valuation Report & Agency Terms apply to:—

THE MANAGER,
East and West Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Directors of

THE YOUNG INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Ahmedabad)

announce to the public that on account of a Company of similar name having been registered in Calcutta prior to us, we have been compelled to alter our Company's name to:—

THE ASHOK

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The Management, Directorate and Policy conditions remain absolutely unchanged.

Head Office: REID ROAD, AHMEDABAD.

Bombay Branch:—11, TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

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Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us send five pice postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

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A few days application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine inspite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

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No. 27, P. O. Katrisarai,
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GENUINE DENTIFRICE
NO SOAP ..... NO FAT
Per Tube -/8/-

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Kalkadevi, Hathi Bldg., Bombay
C. Popatlal, Moti Chawk, Poona

Shown on the Screen And Stage

"TARZAN, THE APE MAN"

Opens At The Capitol

"Tarzan, the Ape Man," Edgar Rice Burroughs' widely-read African adventure novel, has been brought to the screen under the direction of W. S. Van Dyke of "Trader Horn" fame, and will be shown from to-day at the Capitol Theatre.

Because the hero of this story is a white man who has been brought up in the jungle and lives like the apes in the tree-tops, making his way by swinging through them from limb to limb, difficulty was encountered in finding someone of sufficient athletic prowess to fill the exacting role.

HAS PERFECT PHYSIQUE.

The problem was solved when Johnny Weissmuller, world's champion swimmer and one of the finest examples of maculine physiques, was cast as Tarzan. Neil Hamilton and C. Aubrey Smith, as leaders of an English safari seeking ivory wealth, Maureen O'Sullivan as Smith's daughter, Doris Lloyd, Forrester Harvey and Ivory Williams fill the remaining principal roles.

Jungle thrills outdoing even those of he sensational "Trader Horn" are promised in the daring trek of the safari through the wilds of Africa in search of the curious "Elephant's Burial Ground" in the course of which the adventurers meet with terrifying obstacles. The wits of the white man are matched against those of beasts and savage pygmies with the primitive winning out in the end, while screen romance of a new order is entailed in the curious love affair of the Ape Man and English girl.

What are reported to be some of the film's most hair-raising episodes include an attack of lions by night upon the safari camp; the crossing of a river filled with hippopotami; a fight between Tarzan and a bull-ape; the rescue of a trapped elephant and the subsequent efforts of the grateful beast to aid his rescuers.

CAPTURED BY PYGMIES.

There is also an amazing episode in which the heroine is carried through the trees by a herd of apes; the capture of the safari by the pygmy tribe; their subsequent escape from death in a gorilla pit and the spectacular charge of a huge herd of elephants through the pygmy village leaving devastation and terror in its wake.

Settings of tremendous magnitude were required in giving the picture the authentic backgrounds of the original locales laid in the African region around Lake Alberta and the Mountains of the Moon where herds of giant apes are found. Hundreds of savage jungle beasts were used in the production for the filming of some of the most unusual animal scenes ever photographed.

"LAILA-MAJNU"

At The Globe

This fine Talkie of Mandans which stirred every heart of this city, is once again to be shown from to-day at the Globe Talkies. This golden opportunity of witnessing the picture "Laila-Majnu" should not be missed. Miss Kajjan and Master Nissar, who made such a hit in "Shirin-Farhad," are the stars acting marvellously with their delightful songs. In addition to this, there are scores of other beautiful dancers who contribute to the attraction of this Super Indian Talkie. The scenes are lavish with oriental splendour. This newly revised copy of "Laila-Majnu" has enhanced its attraction, which is now released at the Globe. Several fresh sequences have been added, while some of the old scenes have been brightened up, as to make the complete production as a fresh one. "Laila-Majnu" has become a home-word among the citizens of this city. There is a chance again to witness it at the Globe, during this week.

"BHARTRUHARI" GOING STRONG

At The Wellington

The Talkie "Bhartruhari" with magnificent settings and costly costumes, has been drawing a regular rush since last Saturday. Several had to go back for want of accommodation. Mr. Manubhai B. Desai, who has worked day and night, has done creditably all in this Hindi Talkie, which has been well received by all, irrespective of caste or creed. This production is full of very delightful songs both by Asrafkhan, the reputed songster and Miss Zebunissa, favourite of the Indian screen. Miss Thara has added a great charm to this picture by graceful dances. The scenery and photography are both excellent. The story of this devotional picture with "self-sacrifice" as its chief motive is a house-hold in this country. This is a Talkie of action, pathos, mysteries and treachery.

The talkie will be shown for the second week from to-day at the Wellington Talkies.

"LADIES OF THE BIG HOUSE"

At The Excelsior

The Excelsior presents an exceptional vehicle for intense dramatic action in "Ladies of the Big House" which is the feature for the week.

Sylvia Sidney, whose excellent work in "An American Tragedy" won favourable comment from the critics has the leading feminine role in "Ladies of the Big House,". She has as her leading man, Gene Raymond, who sprang into prominence only recently.

"Ladies of the Big House" is big with the vital urge of Humanity at boy.....battling the forces that surge around it, the forces of misplaced justice, traitorous friends, social tradition--all the mad clangor that makes life the exciting drama that it is. It is a gripping romantic love drama of the lives of two young people who on the eve of their wedding day are cruelly separated by the law.

It is a dramatic pen-picture by the convict-author Ernest Booth, with screen adaptation and dialogue by Louis Weitzenkorn.

"THARK"

Farce At The Empire

You must see "Thark" It is one of the funniest British films ever made. Every laugh in the play, which had a long run at the Aldwich Theatre, will be found in the film, plus those contributed by screen technique. This the Aldwich farce by Ben Travers is first-rate entertainment and Ralph Lynn and Tom Walls give the ludicrous happenings in a haunted room the reality of actualities. A certain room in Thark Manor is said to be haunted. Ralph Lynn, in fear and trembling promises his sweetheart that he will lay the ghost. Force of circumstances gives him Tom Walls as a bed-fellow, and a full-toned thunderstorm adds to the distraction of the night. All that happens is capable of explanation but not in the dead of night, and the whole picture is immensely funny. Mary Brough, Robertson Hare, Claude Hulbert, Gordon James, Evelyn Bostool and Joan Brierley are in the first-rate cast. The picture is an outstanding example of clean British fun at its best and should on no account be missed.

"SUBWAY EXPRESS"

At The Empress

A plot which moves faster than an underground express, characters which would have delighted O. Henry, and suspense sufficient to keep any blase mystery devotee on his toes—all these things are in "Subway Express" which will be screened from to-day at the Empress.

The picture shows a crowded New York subway in which a fight starts. A shot rings out and a murdered man is discovered sitting rigidly in his seat. There are thirty people to suspect and Inspector Killian finds strong motives in number of cases. One man is in love with the dead man's wife—another is actuated by revenge—and so on. A medical examiner finds out the murdered man was not shot—he was electrocuted. The denouncement is startling and unexpected and one that defies anticipation. And its development brings out not only thrilling suspense but rich humour and particularly strong characterization.

Jack Holt, as Inspector Killian, gives a splendid performance and is ably supported by Aileen Pringle who has the feminine lead. Especially strong character bits are contributed by Jason Robards, Fred Kelsey and Willim Humphrey.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

At The Pathe

Pathe Cinema is to-day screening a British talkie "Bill's Legacy" featuring Leslie Fuller with Mary Clare, Angela Joyce and Syd Courteney. This is an uproarious farce and is one which should not be missed.

A paperhanger engaged in decorating the bridal suite at a hotel hears the glad news that he has become heir to a thumping legacy. Husband and wife enter society and there encounter an impecunious countess who is anxious to sell Bill a racehorse, "The Kid." A misunderstanding as to the identity of "The Kid" leads to the separation of the pair, to whose troubles is added the staggering news that Bill's bank has failed.

Bill and his Nelly find real happiness again in their former station.

Instead of adding to the programme a number of short subjects Pathes are puting in this romance you could desire packed in one picture. The other attraction of the programme is "Stowaway", also a Universal production, featuring Montague Love, Fay Wray, Paul Parcasi, Leon Waycoff, Lee Maran, and Rascoe Karns. The story is of romance and high powered adventure of a desperate little waterfront taxi dancer who seeks refuge from the persecuting law and persuing men aboard a freighter where a lot of other intrigues abounds. The youngs hip's officer who discovers a beautiful cargo, takes her part, and in attempting to protect her from the villainous mate, is implicated in a serious charge of murder Last minute revelations of a sensational nature afford an exciting climax.

ADOLPHE MENJOU

At The Roxy

The gay and debonair screen-lover Adolph Menjou appears in

Leslie Fuller in "Bill's Legacy" shown this evening at the Pathe.

Regis Toomey and Sue Carol in "Graft" shown this evening at the Pathe.

week another complete feature called "Graft" featuring Sue Carol, Regis Toomey, Dorothy Revier and Boris Karloff.

The story follows the hectic adventures of a cub reporter in his efforts to unearth a murder committed on the eve of an important election, and the tale moves at a lightning pace. With one young man pitted against the sinister forces of the city, his exploits are frought with danger, and his life is only saved by his quick wit and his even quicker action.

17th WEEK OF SHYAM SUNDER

At The West-End

Saraswati Cinetone's musical talkie has broken all records in Indian films. It is now continued, for the 17th week at the West End Cinema, Lamington Road.

TOM MIX THRILLER AND A STOWAWAY DANCER'S ROMANCE

At The Palace

Two highly entertaining Universal pictures are on the programme of the Palace Talkies, near Byculla Railway Station, commencing from Saturday.

Tom Mix, one of the most popular action stars appears with his wonder horse Tony in a marvellously adventurous and romantic role that exceeds anything he has ever done before. The picture which is titled" Destry Rides Again" features an excellent cast which includes Zasu Pitts, the well-known frozen-faced comedienne, Anyd Devine, and Francis Ford. The story based upon the popular Max Brand best-sellers of the same name, is that of a hard-riding, quick trigered cowbody who is railroaded to prison by a group of cowtown politicians who attempt to get him ou of the way during the coming election for sheriff. You should see Mix's dash when he emerges from the bars to square things with the men who did him wrong. All the action and quite a novel role in the Fox Comedy-romantic drama "Bachelor's Affairs" which opens on Saturday at Roxy, New Queen's Road.

Side-splitting episodes follow in quick succession in the story of this most amusing picture ever brought to the screen which has been adopted from James Forbes' most successful stage-farce Adolph Menjou has the role of a comfortably settled bachelor who, prompted by the girl's sister, is hustled into a marriage with a flapper. What the smart damsel does, and what he does in his efforts to get rid of her, form the basis of the story.

Minna Gombell, one of the outstanding comediennes of the screen, portrays a wire-cracking, gold-digging role. Herbert Mundin who specialises in cockney servants' roles, contributes his full share in creating laughter. Others in the cast are Arthur Pierson, Allan Dinehart, Joan Marsh and Irene Purcell. The picture can be confidently recommended for an ideal evening's entertainment.

Heavy Tariff Walls And Raw Cinema Films

Motion Picture Society Deputation To Delhi

The Honorary Secretary, Motion Picture Society of India has issued the following Press statement:—

In view of the heavy tariff barriers proposed in the Ottawa Bill that is on the anvil of the Legislative Assembly, a representation of the Society, the only orgahised body representative of all interests in the Cinema trade and art, went to Delhi last week.

The deputation which consisted of Mr. K. H. Vakil, the President of the Society, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar and Mr. Menchersha B. Billimoria wanted to place the case of the Society before the members of the Assembly Select Committee who were then considering the Bill. But in view of the paucity of time at the disposal of the members of the Select Committee, the deputation waited upon the Commerce Member and Mr. Sitaram Raju, one of the members of the Ottawa Bill Select Committee and explained to them how the increase in duty on raw cinema films imported into the country would hamper the progress and prove disastrous to the trade. It was pointed out to the Commerce Member and Mr. Raju that roughly 16 per cent of the raw films imported in India came from U. K. while the rest came from America, Germany and Belgium.

SUPPORT FROM M.L.C.'S.

The deputation later on waited upon Mr. Jog and Mr. Jadhav, members of the Legislative Assembly who have promised every support when the Ottawa Bill will be discussed in the open Assembly.

As a result of this deputation a reference has been made in the Minority Report of the Select Committee regarding the raw Cinema Film and necessity of revising the proposed enhanced duties as drafted in the Bill.

The Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India considered the report submitted by the deputation and have decided to move further in the matter and see that the cinema industry which is in an infant state in the country, is not destroyed or hampered its progress by heavy tariff walls.

The Society has been promised every possible support by the legislators in getting their grievances redressed.

BOMBAY CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETIES

Council Reference To Their "Unsatisfactory Management"

BOMBAY, Friday.

Replying to a question put by Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education admitted that the management of some of the Cooperative Credit Societies in Poona District had not been altogether satisfactory but such cases were not very numerous. During the last 10 years ending March 1932, 47 Cooperative Credit Societies went into liquidation. The liabilities of these Societies amounted to Rs. 6,32,075 of which Rs 2,67,318 were returned to the creditors of the Societis and the balance still remained unpaid. He added that whenever necessary suitable measures for the improvement of such Societies were being taken by the Cooperative Department and Societies which were beyond improvement were wound up.

WAKF ACT.

Mr. C. N. Patel (Kaira Dist.) asked whether in view of the debate on the resolution of Mir Mahomed Baloch at the last session of the Council Government still intended to adhere to their orders issued in October 1931 regarding the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act to the Dawoodi Borah Community.

The Education Minister replied in the affirmative.

FATAL "FALL" FROM SECOND FLOOR

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Death is due to internal haemorrhage and rupture of the spleen. The deceased either accidentally fell down from the second floor of the house or he jumped down in a state of mental derangement," was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury this morning at an inquest held over the body of one Narayan Vallabhadas, who was living on the second floor of a building at Sheikh Memon Street.

It appears that Narayan had been suffreing for the past few days from fever and appeared to be mentally deranged. On the night of November 30, the neighbours of Narayan heard a thud sound coming from the road. They ran down and saw Narayan lying on the road having received serious injuries all over the body. He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died yesterday.

DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA

32nd "Dictator" Jailed And 33rd Arrested

(From A Correspondent).

RAMPUR, Dec. 1.

The 32nd "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha Samiti was sentenced to six months R.I.

The 33rd "Dictator" of Dholera Satyagraha Samiti with a batch of four volunteers was arrested at Noli while they were distributing Dholera Satyagraha Patrika, but it is said that they were all released afterwards.

B. B. Petroleum Co., Ltd.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report to be submitted to the annual general meeting:—

The trading profit of the year show £68456-7-10 as against £204635-14-11 in the previous year. The heavy reduction of £136179 is due to a large reduction in the average price realised for kerosene owing to the conditions of world trade and intense competition from foreign oil imported in India coupled with the increased taxation imposed upon oil industry in India.

NO DIVIDEND.

The profit and loss account shows a net profit of £44110-8-3 which is carried to next account over from the previous year makes £50080-17-2. Appropriating out of it £41562 to the Debenture Sinking Fund Account a balance of £8518-17-2 remains which is carried to net account. The directors regret that the results do not permit of the declaration of a dividend.

Dhariwal

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Border Tweeds 54" wide From Rs. 3/6 to 3/8
Scotch " . From Rs. 3/- to 3/4
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Free Samples from Dept. 43.

The NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS, DHARIWAL

LOCAL AGENTS.

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373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

17

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce.

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.

Improves curries, stews, fish, and meat and aids digestion.

Vinegar unexcelled for flavour.

Sold by all dealers and stores.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	...	...	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	...	...	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	Rs. 5,15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	...	...	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Hindus and Muslims
IN
Perfect Agreement!

There is one point on which
Hindus and Muslims
are in perfect agreement.
They unanimously admit that

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

is the BEST reliever of all aches and pains. Follow their lead and buy the BEST.

1

General Buying And Covering In New York Cotton

GOVERNMENT REPORT EXPECTED BEARISH

Undertone Cheerful

Bombay, Dec. 2.

The New York cotton futures market early declined on Southern selling on Friday but rallied on general buying and covering by shorts. Prices opened irregular at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points There was Southern hedge selling which depressed prices 8 paoints under last closing. This was the lowest level of the day and later on prices rallied on general buying and short covering. A rise of 17 points was recorded from the lowest level but prices again ruled easy on account of uncertain political situation. The market closed at a decline of one to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged 5.95c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5.90c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points. Continental hedge and local selling was in evidence. Prices declined in sympathy with Egyptian selling. In the afternoon there was general liquidation and the undertone was more encouraging. The market closed at a decline of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 5.27d.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 2 points and Egyptian cotton prices declined 15 to 5 points.

The Alexarndria Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 38 to 14 points.

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co. in their week report state as under:

During the past week in the cotton market ordinary factors have been pushed into the background, as all eyes have been on the newspapers which have been full of rumours as to what is likely to happen with regard to the payment of the War Deb instalment due by Great Britain to the U.S.A. on 15th December. The financial position in London has also been complicated owing to the fact that a large amount of sterling loans fall due for repayment to-day. It is believed that much of this was held by foreigners and arrangements for the withdrawal of this money has had a very depressing effect on the value of the pound sterling in relation to currencies still on the gid standard. There was a recovery in the value of sterling yesterday from which it would appear that the urgent selling of sterling is completed. Again there is now a more hopeful feeling with regard to the outcome of the negotiations which will take place between Great Britain and America during the next fortnight. We cannot believe that the authorities in America will risk what might be a world wide financial crisis by insisting on full payment of War Debts. Should a satisfactory arrangement be come to a more hopeful feeling would develop in the cotton market but we have difficulty in foreseeing any appreciable recovery in values for some time to come. The supply is very heavy, the world is very poor and there are few signs of trade recovery.

PARITY INTERFERES.

In the local market prices have been affected more by the fluctuations in the sterling cross rate than anything else. On the whole the tone in Bombay has been poor as everyone realises that Indian cotton is out of parity with other growths. This parity naturally interferes with the normal demand for our export qualities. The Indian crop is late this year and so far the ryots have not been in any great hurry to market that portion of the crop which has been picked. Arrivals in the interior markets are now increasing and before the end of this month the season should be in full swing in the Oomra districts and in the north. This must bring out hedge selling which will supply the Bombay market with the contracts of which it has been so short for some time.

The local cloth and yarn markets are still stagnant and we see little chance of our local Mills being active buyers in the cotton market. We look like having a dull and sagging market and are of opinion that buyers will be able to buy cheaper before the end of the present month."

PRIVATE CABLES

N Y January Highest 5.91 +09
Lowest 5.76—06
N Y March Highest 6.02 (1-55 p.m.) Lowest 5.85 (10-22 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York: Cloth market firmer.

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co. have received the following review of the past week, received from their New York office:

"Uncertainty about the debts settlement, about new agricultural legislation in Washington, and seasonal easing in general business. Speculation light. Trade buying moderately. Demand for spots good, chiefly for stocking purposes and at a high basis Spinners less active. Holding movement continues, especially in the Eastern belt."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Egyptian Sakels declined owing to disappointing advices from Egypt. Straddlers are reversing straddles between Sakel and Upper. The course of the market is very uncertain.

New York: Trade Continent bought. Hedging light. Outside uncertainties retarding betterment.

New York: Opened steady and advanced in sympathy with further improvement Foreign exchange, Mills investment, trade, Liverpool and local buying. Shorts covering. More confidence and better feeling. Cotton goods market—yarn market—slightly weaker. Decreased demand.

New York: Narrow market easily affected either way. Absence of buying orders in any volume. Present selling would seem to indicate Government Report may be bearish—12,250,000. Chances are in favour of market showing some improvement after report. Spot demand good.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 1.

January	5.81—.01
March	5.92—.01
May	6.02—
Middling Spot	5.95—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 1.

December	5.80+.02
January	5.82—
Middling Spot	5.90+.07

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 1.

New York 10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool closing time).

January	5.83
March	5.94
May	6.02

New York. Noon Call.—

January	5.83
March	5.93
May	6.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 1.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
December, 1932		5.03—
January, 1933	5.08	5.05—.01
February, 1933		5.06—.01
March, 1933	5.10	5.07—.01
April 1933		5.08—.01
May, 1933	5.11	5.09—.01
June 1933		5.09—.01
July, 1933	5.13	5.10—.01
August 1933		5.11—
September 1933		5.11—
October 1933	5.15	5.12—
November		5.13—
December		5.14—.01
Middling Spot		5.27—.11

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Broach, Fully Good (Good staple)	4.87
Fine, (Good staple)	4 89
Superfine (Good staple)	5 11
C.P.	
Oomra, Good, (No 1 staple)	4.96
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.11
Choice, (No. 1 staple)	5.26
Bengal, Good	4.18
Fully Good	4.28
Fine	4.38
Scinde, Fully Good	4.28
Fine	4.38
Superfine	4.48

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 1.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £7|8-1|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Dec. 1.

Fair Rio. Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1|4.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Dec 2.

In sympathy New York advices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 202|- for Broach A|M delivery, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 201|8. There was better buying at this level particularly by Japanese firms and prices steadily hardened to Rs 203|4. Unofficial cables from Washington were disappointing but the general opinion prevails in the market, that ultimately satisfactory solution will be arrived at in connection with the Debt question. There was marked absence of selling.

Liverpool Market opened steady and the Local Market closed very steady at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Broach A|M.	203 12 0
Oomra D|J.	181 8 0
Oomra March	182 8 0
Bengal D|J.	161 12 0
Bengal March	164 12 0

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, December 2.

	To-day.	Total.
Bengal	100	200
Oomra	200	900

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, December 2.

	Sup. Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal, U.P. Rajputana and Punjab	176	172	168 164
M.G. Oomra No. 3	188	184	180 ...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	200	196	192 ...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	196	192	188 ...

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay Dec 2

51 Prelad Mill Sheram 172 1/2
32 Kotak and Co. Nandgaon New 173 1/4
47 Kotak and Co. Khandwa 162
100 Prelad Mill Ujjain 162
100 Prelad Mill Comptah 206
51 B. Karshandas Raver New 4/8 on
100 Toyopodar Mill Tinevali 25 on
201 B Karsandas Pandarkowada New 17 1/2 on
56 Birla Bros Porbundar 166
95 Birla Bros Dakor 182 1/2
155 Birla Ranpur 171
49 Ranpur 171
139 H Jeenshi Bhusaval 148
82 A Damodar Buramati New 190
151 Dawn Mill Nasirabad New 176 1/2
100 Dawn Mill Kotkapura 176

INDORE MARKETS

(From Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

INDORE, Dec. 2.

Wheat Seed & Cotton:—
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 23 25
Wheat Malwai Rs. 22 23
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 19
Gram Rs. 20 21
Telseed Rs 45 55
Jawar Rs. 14 15
Barley Rs. 17 18
Linseed bold Brown Rs. 19 20
Cotton seed Rs. 18 19
Capas Nimari Rs. 41
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs Rs. 11
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs Rs. 12
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs Rs. 7/14
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs Rs. 2/8
Cotton Malwi per bojа of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 71
Cotton Nimari per bojа of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 61 67
Cotton Brooch opening per candy of 784 lbs 201
Cotton closing per candy of 784 lbs 199
Gold Bar per tola Rs 33/4
Gold 97 cr Rs. 32/8
Silver Rs. 56

SHARES.

P. N Bhandari Mills Ltd. L. State Mills 100-0-47/8
Malwa United Mills Ltd 100-12/8 -348
Hukumchand Mills Ltd 100-10-228
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 100-12/8-148
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 100-7-99
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 100-3/8-88
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd 100-0-23
Rajakumar Mills Ltd 100-0-38
Binod Mills Ltd 100-12/8-139
Nayouga Mills Ltd. 50-0-10
Hukumchand Jute Ltd 7/8-0-15
Bank of Indore Ltd 25-0-21

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: Jan 427: March 420; May 414.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/M (202); Liverpool May (5.08) Rs. 19¼ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York: Broach A/M (202) New York May (6.02) Rs. 5¼ at 3.23 1/16 Cross Rate.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Dec. 2.

T.T. on London—	
Previous closing	1.9 1|8
To-day's opening	1.8 11|16
To-day's closing	1.8 11|16

Difference — 7|16

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 2.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1/6 1/8
D D 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 5/32 Dec.-January.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Feby.-March
Banks Buying T T 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Dec.-March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 April-May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 411
Banks Selling T T 409.
Banks Buying T T 406.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 620.
Banks Buying D D 630.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 60 5/8.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 85.
Banks Buying 60 Days 81.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 115 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 60 3/4.
BERLIN—
Banks Selling D D 101.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.23 1/2 1st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 11/16 2nd inst.
Japan/London 1/3 2nd inst.
London/Paris 82.18 1st inst.
London/Belgium 23.20 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 16.77 1st inst.
London/Italy 63.35 1st inst.
London/Berlin 13.52 1st inst.
London/Holland 7.99 1st inst.
London/Stockholm 18.30 1st inst.
London/New York 3.21 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very firm.
Gold £6/10/8 30th ulto.; £6/7/8½ 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 17 7/8 30th ulto.; 17 9/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 17 15/16 30th ulto; 17 11/16 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 25 7/8 30th ulto.; 25 1/2 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 3/16 per cent 30th ulto.; 1 3/16 per cent. 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 3/8 per cent 30th ulto.; 1 7/16 per cent 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos. 2 per cent. 6 Mos. 2½ per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Bombay Stock Exchange

SCINDIA AND STEAMS LOOK UP

No Outside Support

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

The Share market ruled quiet but steady and fluctuated within a narrow range. There after absence of outside support and there is disposition to operate. There was a fairly good enquiry for Scindia and steamer shares which looked up.

Mill shares ruled steady with a scattered business. Tata Steel ordinary shares improved slightly on short covering. Bombay Burma shares fluctuated within a narrow range. Imperial Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 1185|- Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 665 and Fazals at Rs. 253|12. Indian Cement shares closed at Rs. 182|8 Andhra Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 1210|- and Tata Powers were quoted at Rs. 757|8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 663, 66, 65
Century 202, 6, 5
Fazul 254, 53, 56, 53
Nagpur 263, 62, 64
Pearl 123, 25, 23
Simplex 55-10
Swadeshi 209-6
Burma 362, 65,
Hydro 136, 135-10
Tram 107-8, 108-7
Ord 33-10, 33-6, 34-2, 34
72-4-6, 71-12, 71-14.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 59-8, 58-12, 60, 59-12.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	315- 0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	665- 0
Century	205- 0
Central India	264- 6
Colaba Land	70- 0
Crescent	35- 0
Dawn Mills	465- 0
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1- 8
Ebrahim Pabaney	66-14
Edward Sassoon	25- 0
Finley	92- 8
Fazulbhoy	253-12
Gokak	105- 0
Hindusthan	1575- 0
Indian Manfg.	1380- 0
Indian Bleaching	145- 0
Indore Malwa	350- 0
Kastoorchand	6- 2
Khatau	65- 0
Kohinoor	139- 6
Lakshmi	917- 8
Morarjee	400- 0
Madhavjee	7- 6
Model-Nagpore	61 4
Mysore	90- 0
New City	35- 0
New Great	112- 8
Pearl	123-12
Phoenix	290- 0
Premier	1- 0
Sholapur	2125- 0
do. Deb. (94 F.P.)	96- 4
Sassoon Silk	42- 0
Swan	52- 8
Simplex	55-10
Swadeshi	209- 6
Tata Mills	15- 0
Vishnu	1647- 0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	133- 2
Andhra Valley Ordy	1210- 0
do. Pref.	1080- 0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	108- 7
do. Pref.	69- 4
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Electric	160- 0
Surat Electric	125- 0
Suburban Electric	115-10
Tata Hydro Ordy.	135-15
do. Pref.	110- 0
do 8 p.c. Deb.	108- 4
do. Power Ordy.	757- 8
do. Pref.	1160- 0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	137- 8
Br. Burma Petrol	2- 8
Bombay Burma Old	365-10
Bombay Burma New	121-14
Bombay Burma Steamer	218- 2
Bombay Burma Telephone	63-12
do. 6½ p.c. Deb.	54-10
Bellapur Sugar	145-10
Indian Radio Ordy.	320- 0
Indian Radio Def.	320- 0
do. Mercantile	32- 8
McKenzies	60- 0
New India Assurance	18-10
Jupiter Insurance	9- 0
Oriental Insurance	2100- 0
Vulcan Insurance	5-10
Port Canning	605- 0
Scindia Steam	9- 1
Tata Construction	54- 8
Tata Iron & S Ordy.	34- 0
do. Def.	160- 0
do. 1st Pref.	134- 6
do. 2nd Pref.	59-12
Tata Oil	15- 0

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	615- 0
Amritsar Patti Old	96- 8
Central Provinces	75- 4
Dhnd Bharamati	75- 0
Guzerat	58- 0
Hoshiarpur Doab	71- 0
Larkhana	76- 0
Mandra Bhon	60- 0
Mymensing Rebate	75- 0
do. Gtd.	76- 0
Pachora Jamner	55- 0
Sara Sirajgunj	74- 0
Sialkot Narowal	81- 0
Sind Light	43- 0
Tapty Valley	620- 0
Upper Sind Light	72- 0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	92-12
Baroda Bank	75- 4
Bombay Provincial	53- 8
Central Bank	18-12
Eastern Bank	65- 0
Imperial P.P.	290- 0
Imperial P. P.	290- 8
Union Bank	3- 8

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14-14
Gwalior Cement	49- 4
Indian Cement	182- 8
Katni Cement Ordy.	162- 8
do. Def.	570- 0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	9- 0
do. Pref.	10- 6
Shahabad Cement	162- 8
Shivrajpur	16-12
United Cement	70- 0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Sokellaridis.—

December	6.75
January, 1933	6.83
March, 1933	6.96
May 1933	7.05
July 1933	7.13
October 1933	7.26
November	7.26
Middling Spot	7.12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 1.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £13-7|8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £117-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £8-1|2 nominal.
National Bank of India £43.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £107-5|8.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent £108-1|2.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £53-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £74-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £85-1|2
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £105-1|2.
Consols 2.1|2 per cent £74.5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £98 hereafter 3-1|2 per cent.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £107-1|8.

LONDON METAL.
London, Dec. 1.

Copper Braziers £46-1|4.
Yellow Metal £38-1|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £14-3|4.
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £16-1|8.
Tin English Ingots, £163.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Dec. 1.

	this week.
Total Bullion	£140,400.000
Public Deposits	£10,100,000
Other Deposits	£127,600,000
Government securities	£68,900,000
Other Securities	£30,100,000
Notes and coin	£56.600,000
Notes in circulation	£358,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	41.07 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Dec. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard.—
No. 25 C. and F. Calcutta:—
December per cwt. 8|2-1|4 nominal.
C. and F. Bombay.—
December per cwt. 7|11-1|4 nominal.
C. and F. Karachi.—
December, per cwt. 7|11-1|4 nominal.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes.—
Jan|Feb. sellers £23|9.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
Jan|Feb. sellers £23|9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.—
January paid 25|7-1|2.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.—
No offers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 1

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton.—
£ No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton.—
Dec|Jan paid £12|5.
Rapeseed Torai Hull|Continent.—
Dec|Jan. sellers £12|b.

LINSEED.
London, Dec. 1.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton.—
Dec|Jan sellers £10-17-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f., Hull ton.—
Dec|Jan sellers £8|18|9.
Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton.—
Dec|Jan. sellers £11|11|3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 1.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-7|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3|4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-1|8 per cent to 1-3|16 per cent.
Banks Bills 6 months 1-3|8 per cent to 1-7|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 1.

T T London on Berlin 13.53-1|2.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.00-1|2.
T T London on Brussels 23.25
T T London on Madrid 39 43
T T London on Milan 63.43.
T T London on Berne 16.73.
T T London on Paris 82.28.
T T London on New York closing rate 3.21-15|16.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, December 2.

December	0.44 3|4
May	0.49 1|8
July	0.49 7|8

NEW YORK SUGAR
New York, December 2.

March	0.74—.02
May	0.82—.02
July	0.84—.02

LINSEED & MEAT.
Bombay, December 2.

Wheat May	4|10 9
Linseed May	6| 9|9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Dec. 1.

Ready Silver 25 1|4 — 1|4c.
December 25.46 — 39.
Tone—Barely steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	51	6	0
Magsar tejimandi	0	12	0
Magasar tejimandi	1	4	0
Posh delivery	52	0	0
Posh tejimandi	2	12	0
Ready Gold	31	6	0
Magsar	31	6	0
Magsar tejmandi	0	12	0
Posh delivery	31	6	6
Posh tejimandi	1	4	0
Sovereigns	19	10	6
January	19	10	0
January tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 1.

Silver—Market closed quiet.
Spot 17-9|16.
Forward 17-11|16.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 2

Bengal Superfine	...	160
Bengal Fine	...	155
Bengal G	...	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	155
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	1-3	175
Nagpur Savner Fine	200	175
Yeotmal Fine	192	170
Arvi Fine	193	170
Ellichpur Fine	91	165
Amraoti Fine	187	165
Khamgaon-Ankola Fine	187	163
Kulkapur Fine	183	160
Khandesh Fine	182	155
Muthia F G	...	152
Jalna/Sailu F G	...	160
Burwah Sanavad F G	...	165
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F G	...	163
Broach F G	...	185
Punjab/American	...	185
Punjab/American mix	...	175
Cambodia	...	240
Miraj/Sangli	...	195
Compta Good	...	193
Bagalko	...	185
Busoga	...	285
Kampala	...	305

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Decerber 2.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready Javas	15	1	6
Ready ex bond	5	6	0
S.S. Hatarana	5	2	9
S.S. Sumatra	5	2	0
Continental beat Decr.	5	0	6
Shipment November	5	1	9
Shipment December	5	1	0
Shipment Jan|March	5	2	6
Shipment March	5	3	0

DELIVERY COTTON CONTRACTS

Bombay, December 2.

Bengal Fine	+6	+5
Wardha Fine	+15	+13
Arvi Fine	+9	+7
Khamgaon	+6	+4 1|2
Khandesh	—	—2
Muthia	—	—12
Wardha Fine	fl15	+13

Broach February +7; March +6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

TAXABLES.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

	Rs.
3-1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes	71-14
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	98- 6
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	97-12
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	84- 0
4.1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100- 8
4 1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan	94-10
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan	100- 6
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	101- 4
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	101- 5
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-10
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Loan	103- 4
6½ p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101- 7
6½ p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	105- 4

TAX-FREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	105-14
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101- 5
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 B. D. L.	106- 3

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5½ p.c. 1938 Mysore	104- 8
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	102- 8

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)

	Rs.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	76- 8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	76- 0
5 p.c. do. 1959	94- 0
6 p.c. do. 1954	106- 0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	105- 8
6½ p.c. B.I.T. 1937	104- 8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, December 2.

F P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 1|12|32	4784000	5268000
Receipts Yesterday 1|12|32	22000	36000
Exports to date 1|12|32	3005000	2961000
Stocks at Ports 25|11|32	4805000	4810000
Stock at Interior Towns 25|11|32	2251000	2199000
Stock at Liverpool 25|11|32	763000	771000
Visible Supply 25|11|32	9475000	9121000
Quantity in Sight 25|12|32	7192000	8246000
Quantity out of Sight 25|11|32	4521000	4322000

"BACHELOR'S AFFAIRS" AT ROXY

ADOLPHE MENJOU, JOAN MARSH, ALLAN DINEHART, HERBERT MUNDIN DON ALVARADO, MINNA GOMBELL and other noted stars in a high-powered comedy-romantic FOX drama full of bright snappy incidents and laugh-provoking comic situations.

The Hilarious adventures of a gay old dog who tried to learn new tricks--all the secrets of a marriage between a girl who set a whirlwind pace and a man who couldn't take it.

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Daily 6-30 and 10 p. m. Saturday and Sunday Matinee 4 p. m.

TRADE & FINANCE

LARGE PURCHASES OF INTERMEDIATE TREASURY BILLS

Collapse In Silver Prices

EXCITED CONDITIONS IN GOLD WITH ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENTS

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

MONEY.—Money rates remained unchanged with call funds available at 1 to 1-1|2 per cent. Large purchases by the market of intermediate treasury bills at Rs. 99-7 covering the best part of the busy season caused some surprise but it is fell that it is probably due to the reimbursement of funds released from the redemption of the United Provinces Government loan towards the end of last month. The demand for money from upcountry centres still continues small. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a small increase of Rs. 39.08 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 p.c., three months 2 1|4 p.c., and six months 3 p.c.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 25th November 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 156.15 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 25,81,48,000 as compared with Rs. 10.04 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 33.64, an increase of 1.40 p.c. over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 2.10 lacs and by Rs. 10.34 lacs respectively, while cash credits are down by Rs. 15.04 lacs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 190.40 lacs to Rs. 7.54 crores while other deposits have decreased by Rs. 39.12 lacs to Rs. 67.65 crores. The Bank rate stands at 4 p.c.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

In the gilt-edged market prices weakened during the early part part of the week, but there was a rally towards the close. 3-1|2 p.c. Paper declined from Rs. 72-10 to Rs. 71-2, but subsequently improved to Rs. 72-9 and closed at Rs. These movements were largely a reflection of the changes in the price of 3-1|2 p.c. Indian sterling stocks. In short term bonds there was a continued inquiry. 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan quietened to Rs. 105-14. 1935s at Rs. 101-10, 1933s at Rs. 101-5 and 1939-44 loan Rs. 101-4. 6 p.c. 1933-36 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 101-4 and 5-1|2 p.c. 1930-40 loan at Rs. 101-4. 6-1|2 p.c. Bombay Development loan kept steady at Rs. 106-2 and treasury bonds at Rs. 105-4. 4 p.c. 1960-70 loan eased to Rs. 84, while 1934-37 remained unchanged at Rs. 97-11. 4 p.c. 1955-60 loan quietened to Rs. 94-12 and 1934 bonds to Rs. 100-9.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the sterling exchange market was firm with sellers of ready T T at 1s. 6.5/32d and hardly any buyers at 1s 6-3/16d. A fair amount of sterling is reported to have been sold to Government at their present tap rate of 1s. 6.3/16d. Merchandise export bills are still small, but gold exports continue on a fairly big scale, and account for the strength in this market. The following are the forward rates:—Upto February 1/6.5/32; March/April 1/6 1/8; May 1/6.3/32 and June 1/6.1/16.

The sterling dollar quotation further sagged during the week from dol. 3.23-5/8 to dol. 3.15.1/8 on Tuesday but recovered and closed at dol. 3.24.1/4. French francs moved proportionately and declining from 82.90 to 80.59 closed at 82.28. The Belga touched the lowest level of 22.83 and the Italian lira of 62.25, and closed at 23.28 and 63.43 respectively.

A press communique of the 30th ultimo states that tenders to the amount of Rs. 225.000 at 1s. 6.3/16 were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £48,625,000 at 1s. 6-5/32d. were also received and allotted approximately 1.1/2 per cent. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 7th November 1932 on the same conditions as previously stated.

A press communique of the 29th ultimo states that £2,533,000 were purchased by Government during the week ending 26th November and that since 1st April to date amounted to 20,163,000. the nett remittances to the Home Treasury being £17,128,000 after excluding the transfers from Reserves.

GOLD.

Excited conditions with erratic price movements characterised the gold market this week. The price of ready shot up from Rs. 31-1-0 to Rs. 32/1/0 per tola, but subsequently declined to Rs. 31/3/0 and improvidg again to Rs. 31/7/0 at Rs. 31/4/0. The volume of transactions in both ready and forward was fair sized. Forward trading in gold which commenced last week is repidly assuming its normal aspect. The price fluctuations were a direct result of the movements in the dollar sterling cross rate which in turn was influenced by the discussions regarding the war-debt payments due 15th December to the U S A. The price of sovereigns fluctuated sympathetically, the highest and lowest rates being 20/1/0 and and Rs. 19-9-9 and the closing prices being Rs. 19-7-3 for ready and Rs. 19-7 for 10th December settlement. The daily offtake continues at 200 tolas and stocks approximate 4 lakhs tolas. The price of gold in London advanced from 126s. 10d. to 130s-8d. but fell to 127s.-81|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 32-1 and Rs. 31-3 for ready, and 13th December settlement and Rs. 32 and Rs. 31-3-9 for 12th January settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 105-548 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The price of silver sagged from Rs. 55-7 to Rs. 52-12 during the early part of the week, but collapsed yesterday to as low a level as Rs. 50-8 for ready. At the close the price reacted to Rs. 51-6 on bear covering but again declined to Rs. 50-10. Selling by weak holders and tired bulls, the continuance of a small daily offtake of only 20 bars and of heavy stocks aggregating 10,000 bars probably account for the present situation. Fresh rumour regarding a reduction in the import duty on silver was the additional factor which unnerved the holders. In Shanghai the tael after moving down from 1s. 9-1|2d. to 1s.9-|8d. reacted to 1|9-5|16 but closed again to 1|8-11|16d. In London the highest andlowest rates were 18-1|8d. and 17-9|16d. for ready and 18-1|4d. and 17-11|16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-7 and Rs. 50-8 for ready. Rs. 55-6 and Rs. 50-12 for 19th December settlement and Rs. 55-12 and Rs. 51-4 for 16th January settlement. Arrivals this week from London is expected to be Rs. 2500. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £20,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 205,394 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £nil.

SHARES.

Generall dull conditions prevailed on the stock exchange and the volume of business was confined to carry-over operations. Prices of cotton mill shares were easier and the following are the closing quotations; Bombay Dyeings Rs. 665; Century Rs. 205; Central India Rs. 263|12; Crescent Rs. 33|12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 253|12; Indore-Malwa Rs. 350; Kohinoor Rs. 139|6; New Great Rs. 113|12; Pearls Rs. 123|12; Simplex Rs. 55 and Swadeshi Rs. 210.

Although shares in the miscellaneous section were more active than those of cotton mill shares, prices tended to be slightly towards lower levels. Tata Iron and steel ordys. eased from Rs. 35-3 to 33|12 with dfds. unchanged at Rs. 160. Tata Hydros receded to Rs. 135-10 and Tata Powers to Rs. 757-8. Andhra Valleys after declining from Rs. 1202-8 to Rs. 1195 improved and closed at Rs. 1212-8. Alcock shares are quoted at Rs. 137|8. Bombay Burmahs lost about 5 points to Rs. 363|12. Bombay Trams quietened to Rs. 107-8 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 215. Bundi Cement shares are quoted at Rs. 14|14d.xd. and Indian Cements at Rs. 182-8. Katni Ordys. showed no alteration at about Rs. 161-14, while Defds. declined from Rs. 590 to Rs. 570. Among railway shares Ahmed Prantij lost about Rs. 5 to Rs. 645, while Tapti remained unchanged at Rs. 613-12.

Imperial Bank shares were quiet at Rs. 1185, with Contributories quoted at Rs. 290. Bank of India shares receded to Rs. 93 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 18-14.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, December 2.
Alipore, Carter, Karachi.
Tokiwa Maru, Itani, Karachi.
Chybassa, Williamson, Karachi.
Corfu, French, Kobe.
Arfu, French, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, December 3.
Corfu, French, London.
Moncalieri, Antoni, Trieste.
Capo-di-Monti, Politeo, Genoa.

LOADING.

Bombay, December 2.
Steamer Silverwillow for New Orleans.
Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Corfu:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Corfu will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Alipore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chybassa arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru:—The N.Y.K. steamer Tokiwa Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Moncalieri will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Capo-di-Monti:—The M Italiana steamer Capo di Monti will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 2.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	351	12.329
Central India		11.097
Barsi and Nagar	177	11,040
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2.866
Berar	1,818	32,945
Central Provinces	321	8,488
Total Oomras	2,667	79,265
Dholera	50	36,098
N.I.W. Provinces		1,425
Rajputana	243	11,917
Sind-Punjab	870	8,833
Broach		5.158
Coompta & Dharwar	29	31,825
Westerns-Northerns	4	33,472
Cocoanada.		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		8,184
Persian	21	2,281
American		4,394
Egyptian & African	92	21,845
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		
Total	3,976	245.197

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 2.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
	Bombay, Dec. 2.	
Europe	1,829	74,748
Japan & China	1,815	138,668
Coast Ports	50	3,802
Up-country by Rail	..	28,075
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	6.470
Total	3.694	251.763

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, December 2.

	Bales.
Khandeish	351
Barsi Nugger	177
Berar	1,818
Central Provinces	321
Dhollera	50
Rajputana	243
Sind Punjab	870
Compta Dharwar	29
Westerns Northerns	4
Persians	21
Egyptians	92
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,174
Linseed	2,776
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	70
Gingellyseed	721
Poppyseed	248
Groundnuts	4,988
Castorseed	2,461
Rice	28,256
Myrabollams	746
Cottonseed	3,724
Mowraseed	162
Gram	619
Joowar	1,042
Bajree	2,381
	Tons.
Coal	3,716

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 2.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 32|13; Highest Rs. 32|14; Lowest Rs. 32|10; Closing Rs. 32|13.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 33|5; Highest Rs. 33|7|6; Lowest Rs. 33|1|6; Closing Rs 33|6|6.

1A.1M2

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF BRITISH NOTE TO AMERICA

Why Suspension Of December Payment Is Essential

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Reasons why British Government takes view that resumption of war debts payments would intensify world depression are detailed in note handed at Washington yesterday.

The Note says that causes of depression may be manifold but war debts and reparations have been one of major causes. While in some respects it may be difficult for Governments to remedy worlds troubles certain steps are clearly within their powers and their responsibility. Vast requirements for war purposes far exceeded any normal means of payment and could only be financed by loans from producing countries. These were taken not in money but in goods. Loans made to allies by United States Britain and France together reached collosal total of over £4.000 million. For time payment of reparations and war debts was rendered possible by flow of investment capital from United States to continental Europe. But prosperity of years 1923 to 1929 was largely illusory. Towards middle of 1931 something like panic prevailed. Since then world has been living under repeated shocks which completely undermined confidence on which system of private investment depended. Currencies are threatened with instability if not with collapse and restrictions intended to remedi trouble have merely aggravated it. Everywhere taxation has been ruthlessly increased and expenditure curtailed and yet budgets are in deficit or balanced with ever increasing difficulty. World cannot even begin to consider how to restore monetary mechanism without which modern world cannot effectively conduct its daily life until causes undermining confidence been removed. One of most important of these is system of intergovernmental debts. These debts differ radically from commercial loans raised by foreign governments for productive purposes. Such productive loans are selfliquidating but reparations and war debts represent expenditure on destruction. Like shells on which they were largely spent these war loans were blown to pieces and have produced nothing to repay them.

In long run international debts can only be paid in form of goods or services. Creditors in so far as they have adopted commercial policy precluding payment in goods have compelled their debtors to pay in gold. This has led to drain on gold reserves of many countries and has forced down price of commodities in terms of gold currencies

BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTEREST SAME

Referring to possible criticism that any remission of war debts would merely transfer liability from taxpayer in borrowing country to taxpayer in lending country note points out that in this respect British and American taxpayers are in much same position. Before Hoover moratorium all reparations and war debts receipts of United Kingdom went to cover current payments due to United States and British taxpayer had each year to find from his own resources over £80 million for interest on internal loans out of which advances of £1600 million were made by Britain to allies. Interests of two countries looked at from this standpoint are same. But even partial recovery of business activity in creditor countries would result in additional receipts from taxation which would compensate their exchequers many times over for loss of revenue involved in revision of war debts. It will not profit the creditor country to collect few million pounds or dollars if it thereby perpetuates world disorder. And war debt settlement however generous it may seem would be repaid again nd again by contribution it would make to world revival. It is in power of Government of world and particularly of those of United States and United Kingdom as two greatest creditor nations if they unite in co-operation to make first and essential step towards averting disaster financial, economic and political. Note recalls British war expenditure in States amounted to £2400 millions of which only about one-third was financed by borrowing from United States Government. In addition British Government raised commercial loans on American market before United States entered was to amount of £304 millions. Of market borrowings in United States £275 millions have been repaid and in respect of United States Government loans payments had been made both before and after funding agreement amounting to £354 millions or £629 millions in all stop meanwhile advances made by Britain amounted to £1600 millions and has increased subsequently by addition of unpaid interest stop shortly after war British Government offered to join in any equitable arrangement for all-round reduction or cancellation on inter-allied debts.

£200 MILLIONS PAID BY BRITAIN

That proposal was not accepted and British Government were called upon to fund their debt to United States. They then announced they would limit their demands of their own debtors to amount they were required to pay America. But in fact their receipts have amounted to less than half their payments to their creditor. Relative position is that United States made loans of £2055 millions and United Kingdom made smaller loans of £1600 millions. United States have received £434 millions and United Kingdom nothing having passed on all their receipts to United States as well as £134 millions in addition. When interest is taken into account some £200 millions has been found by British taxpayer. While British share of total indebtedness to United States is only 40 per cent. of total debt payments made to United States 80 per cent. has come from Britain. Coming as they did after losses resulting from war these effects constitute, in view of His Majestys Government, strong claim to consideration.

PLEA FOR SUSPENSION OF DECEMBER PAYMENT.

Touching on Lausanne settlement the Note say: if payment of war debts due to the United States Government were to be resumed the British Government would be obliged to re-open the suestion of payments from their own debtors—France, Italy, Portugal, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Greece and also British Dominions which have been suspended since Lausanne Conference. The debtor countries would in turn have to demand payment by Germany of her obligations under Young Plan and the United Kingdom would have to do likewise. Without readjustment of war debt obligations the Lausanne agreement could not be ratified. Question of reparations would remain unsettled, improvement in confidence which followed the Lausanne agreement would be undone and fatal results might well be found to have accrued to solution of many grave political as well as financial problems now under discussion. **Proposal for suspension of December payment which would in no way affect any ultimate settlement is necessary to create condition favourable to successful issue of subsequent debt conversations.** Reserves of the British Government in gold and foreign exchange though adequate for mitigating the exchange fluctuations were not intended and would not suffice to cover as well payment of 85½ million dollars sdue on December 15. The exchange difficulty would remain even if device were adopted of payment in sterling to blocked account for existence of a large sum awaiting transfer would affect market almost as seriously as actual purchase of exchange.

Only remaining alternative would be the payment in gold. This would involve a sacrifice of considerable part of gold reserves of the Bank of England which are widely regarded as no more than sufficient for responsibility of London as financial centre. In conclusion the British Government reiterate profound conviction that resumption of war debt payments as they existed before the Hoover moratorium would inevitably deepen depression in the world trade and lead to further falls in commodity prices with disastrous consequences from which no nation would be exempt. They believe that discussion between the two Governments upon these matters might bear fruitful issue for revival of world prosperity. Prospects of success would be materially improved by the postponement of debt instalment, and they are prepared to consider with the United States Government how that might be most conveniently arranged.—B. O. W.

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9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort,
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T. T. RUWALA, Assist. Secretary.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Magsar, Sud, 6, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 4, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad, 28, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 56m
Sunset—6h, 0m.
Hightide—3.46. 15.53.
Lowtide—10.18. 21.31.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter 5th Dec. 4h. 15m. a.m. Full Moon 13th Dec. 7. 41m. Last Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m.
Bombay Races, Winter Meetings, Third Day.
The s.s. "Corfu" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, December 5

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Ladies Of The Big House". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.

EMPIRE:—"Thark". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.

EMPRESS:—"Subway Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON: — "Bhartruhari". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: Saturday and Sunday, 3-30 p.m.

PATHE:—"Graft". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m. Special show: Sunday at 10 a.m.

WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee: Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.

GLOBE:—"Laila-Majnu". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee: Saturday and Sunday, 3 p.m.

ROXY:—"Bachelor's Affairs". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee:—Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.

PALACE TALKIES, (Byculla) "Stowaway". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: Saturday, and Sunday, 4 p.m. Sunday Special show: 10-30 a.m.

CAPITOL:—"Tarzan The Ape Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Extra show: Sunday, 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of Indian gramophone records. 6-30 p.m. childrens hour Mama Varerkar's stories in Marathi; 9-40 p.m classical and light music. Miss Bina Addy with Dattaram Partwatkar sarangi.

NEW WADI FAIR SWADESHI BAZAR.

To-day (Saturday), there will be singing entertainment by Miss Gulab Dharadhar at 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Tokiwa Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd instant.

SWADESHI LEATHER PURSE:—We have received a sample leather (money) purse from the Leather Kit Manufacturing Co No. 101, Abdul Rehman Street. The company manufacturers suit and attache cases and all kinds of leather belts, money purses and note cases are their speciality

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macgillivray arrived at London on the evening of the 30th Nov.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macvicar" arrived at the Suez on the evening of the 30th Nov.

London first steamer Clan "Macneil arrived Suez on the evening of Wednesday, November 30. Steamer Clan "Macfadyen" left Suez on the evening of Wednesday, November 30.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 4th instant

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY:—Major K N Colvile, will deliver Lecture IV on "Chaucer and the English Language" of his series of lectures on Chaucer, in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship Endowment, in the South Wing, University Buildings, to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society, a concert of classical music will be given by Pandit Ramkrishna Buwa Vaze at Shankarwadi, Brahman Sabha Hall, Near Prarthana Samaj today (Saturday) at 9 P. M.

MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, SUNDAY

TO COPE WITH THE TREMENDOUS RUSH AND MAKE IT CONVENIENT FOR ALL OUR PATRONS WE ARE HAVING 3 SHOWS EVERY DAY AND AN EXTRA SHOW ON SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4. 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MORE THRILLS THAN "TRADER HORN"

A LOVE STORY THAT DEFIES CONVENTION AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF JUNGLE THRILLS NEVER BEFORE FILMED

Come On An Expedition Through the Terrors Of

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YOU MAY HAVE SEEN A SILENT TARZAN FILM, YOU MAY HAVE READ TARZAN STORIES BEFORE, BUT HERE IS SOMETHING BRAND NEW AND ORIGINAL THAT ECLIPSES EVERYTHING ELSE

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Free List Absolutely Stopped. BOOK RIGHT NOW

McCABE SAVES AUSTRALIA FROM IGNOMINY

Hits 127 And Not Out

AUSTRALIA SCORES 290 FOR 6 AT TEST MATCH AGAINST ENGLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SYDNEY, Dec. 2.

In the Test Match to-day Australia made 290 for 6 wickets at the close of the game.

The Test match between England and Australia commenced to-day in fine and cool weather. Usual test fever prevailed the crowd numbering 30,000 being in their seats long before start of play. The wicket was fast. Woodfull won the toss and elected to bat.

The following are the teams:—

AUSTRALIA—Woodfull, Ponsford, Fingleton, McCabe, Kippax, Richardson, Oldfield, Grimmet, Nagel O'Reilly, and Wall. Hird is the twelfth man.

ENGLAND—Jardine, Allen, Pataudi, Wyatt, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Leyland, Larwood, Ames, Verity and Voce. Paynter is the twelfth man

Australian Captain and Ponsford opened Australian first innings to bowling of Larwood and Voce.

For the first half hour play was very quiet, only dozen runs being scored in the meantime.

Voce was bowling over the wicket, with legtrap and five shortlegs. Woodfull was very slow taking 38 minutes to collect seven runs. He then swung at highkicker off Voce and snicked it into the hands of Ames (22-1).

Woodfull protested against Allen finishing his run on the wicket. Ponsford was exceedingly cautious Hitting Larwood on legside, he sent up 50 in 75 minutes.

Fingleton replaced Woodfull and the pair had raised the total to 63 at lunch for no further loss their individual scores being Ponsford 32, Fingleton 13.

Voce split his righthand finger but returned after the injury had been attended to.

AFTER-LUNCH PLAY.

Ponsford and Fingleton resumed after lunch and although both had been batting carefully before the interval neither appeared to be in difficulties. A dramatic change in the complexion of the situation was immediately caused by Larwood, who in a devastating spell took the wickets of Ponsford, Fingleton and Kippax, in quick succession.

Only two runs had been added to the lunch score when Larwood in his second over after lunch shattered Ponsford's wickets with a ball that swerved well in. In the last ball of his third over he had Fingleton caught by Allen at short-leg with only 17 more runs on the scoreboard. (82|3).

Ponsford scored only 32 runs. He opened confidently and looked well set at the lunch interval. He could not measure the pace of Larwood after lunch, but was hit on the hip by Larwood with a ball that kicked up. He was at the wickets for an hour and 43 minutes before being bowled. (65-2).

REMARKABLE BOWLING.

Kippax, who replaced Ponsford, was joined by McCabe. But Kippax showed not a shadow of his old artistry and scraped uncomfortably round the crease for some overs until he was finally out l.b.w. to Larwood for 8. The fourth wicket only added 4 runs to the total.

Larwood after lunch bowled like greased lightning in a spell, which produced the remarkable analysis of 7 overs, 3 maidens, 15 runs and 3 wickets.

McCabe, while not scoring fast, appeared to be more comfortable than any of the previous batsmen and joined by Richardson, the pair stayed the rot.

FIRST CENTURY.

The first hundred of the innings was signalled in two hours and 24 minutes and McCabe marked the event by putting Voce away twice to the boundary off successive balls. The next period produced the brightest cricket of the day.

McCabe and Richardson, without taking risks, forced the play and missed no opportunity of scoring. They were still together at tea interval with the score at 154 for 4, McCabe being 47 not-out and Richardson 21 not-out.

The crowd disapproved of the bumping tactics of Voce and Larwood, who were both frequently booed. In addition to striking Ponsford on the hip, Larwood hit Kippax on the hand

The attendance had increased to 45,000 on the resumption after lunch. Verity and Larwood opened attack after tea Larwood bowling the first over to Richardson. Larwood, however lacked the same fire as characterised his bowling after the lunch recess, and Richardson confidently got him away to the boundary twice in succession in the first over. Richardson appeared to be at ease and brightened up the play with some well-executed strokes.

MCCABE'S FINE PLAY.

McCabe was also brighter than before tea and reached his individual 50 after batting for 1 1|2 hour in the course of which he hit five boundaries.

After earlier disasters had thrown gloom over the spectators McCabe-Richardson partnership again changed the fortunes of the game and put the record crowd in a good humour. The partnership added 100 runs to the score in 92 minutes and the period following tea interval was marked by rapid scoring.

SECOND CENTURY.

Second century of the innings was reached with a shot by McCabe, who crashed fulltoss from Voce to the boundary with a tremendous force. The rate of scoring increased rapidly towards the close of second hundred and while the first hundred had taken two hours 24 minutes to compile, the second hundred took only 3 minutes less than one and a half hours. Sixteen runs later, the long partnership was finally broken by Voce. Richardson hit Voce hard to leg, but Hammond at square-leg made a magnificent catch. Richardson's total was 49.

He had gone to wickets at a critical time after lunch with Larwood in his deadliest mood and the Australian side in an imminent danger of collapse. In these circumstances, he was admirably destrained at the beginning of his innings and played a cautious watchful cricket, but he opened out later and was in all 2 hours at the wickets. His score included five four's. Together with McCabe the partnership had put on board 129 runs and saved Australia from ignominy. McCabe not-out with 75 runs was next joined by Oldfield with the score at 216 runs for 5 wickets.

46,700 SPECTATORS.

The attendance still further swelled to 46,700 which is the record for the Test Match on Friday. The receipts amounted to £4,467.

Oldfield, however, did not stay long. He had only scored 4 runs, when he skied the ball from Larwood and Ames ran to fine leg to make a simple catch (231|6). McCabe was in great form and towered above other Australian batsmen. He was delightful to watch using his wrists, feet and shoulders to produce beautiful, effortless strokes. He gave the English fieldsmen an uncomfortable afternoon for the judiciously pierced well-placed field.

CLASSICAL BATTING.

No sooner had the field changed than he found new opening with an accurate placing. He was particularly strong on the legside. He reached his individual century with a glorious drive through cover from Allen after his century had taken 2 hours and 41 minutes to complete. His first hundred runs included 13 four's. His batting was classical and his defence despite the frequent changes in the bowling appeared to be impregnable.

At the close of the play, his score was 127 runs compiled in 3 hours and 6 minutes. He was latterly scoring at the average of over one run a minute. He has scored 17 boundaries to-day.

With Oldfield's departure, he was joined by Grimmett who batted stolidly and without attempting to force scoring, Grimmett carefully watched each ball on to his bat and left scoring to McCabe. He was not-out with 17 at the close.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA: 1ST INNINGS.

Woodfull c Ames, b Voce	7
Ponsford b Larwood	32
Fingleton c Allen, b Larwood	26
Kippax l.b.w., b Larwood ..	8
McCabe (not-out)	127
Richardson c Hammond, b Voce	49
Oldfield c Ames, b Larwood ..	4
Grimmett (not-out)	17
Extras	20
Total (for 6 wickets)	290

—Reuter.

CEYLON TEAM

To Play Against Presidency To-day

The following players will represent the Ceylon Cricketers in the match against the Bombay Presidency XI which will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, Esplanade Maidan, to-day (Saturday) at 10-30 a. m.

Dr. C. H. Gunasekara (Capt.)
E. Kelaart
M. K. Albert
L. D. S. Gunasekara
N. S. Joseph
L. E. Bakelman
V. C. Schokman
S. S. Jayawickrema.
M. Kelaart.
T. H. Kelaart.
H. E. Poulier

WINTER SWADEHI BAZAR

Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee invites all to their Winter Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, where Khadi—cotton, woollen and silk of all kinds and colours, and Swadeshi Articles of everyday use can be had at moderate rates. Place Marwadi Vidyalaya, to-day Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8 p.m.

Selections For To-day's Races

CHABOOTRA FOR THE BIG EVENT

(BY "SENEX")

1st Race (1-45 p. m.)

DAHAM PASHA .. 1
DOWLA 2
SAMMANDAR 3

2nd Race (2-15 p. m.)

BLUE STAR 1
BIBIJAN 2
FAMOUS 3

3rd Race (2-45 p. m.)

COLONEL O'MALLEY 1
CHEER UP 2
RED ROSE 3

4th Race (3-15 p. m.)

VIBALA 1
MARTIAN PRINCESS 2
BELLE OF YORK .. 3

5th Race (3-45 p. m.)

YOUNG AVAR 1
HAKIM PASHA 2
BLOTTING KAGAZ .. 3

6th Race (4-15 p. m.)

THAXTED 1
KILEAGER 2
GREEK BURN 3

7th Race (4-45 p. m.)

CHABOOTRA 1
CHIVALRESQUE .. 2
FINANCIER 3

8th Race (5-15 p. m.)

COMTE-DE-GRASSE 1
BROKEN LINK 2
ST. VALOUR 3

9th Race (5-45 p. m.)

WAZIR PASHA 1
SQUARE DEAL 2
WATCHMAKER ... 3

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TWO SHOWS IN ONE

BILL'S LEGACY

A BRITISH SUPER

WITH

LESLIE FULLER

MARY CLARE—SYD COURTENAY

A Scream From Beginning To End

AND

GRAFT

REGIS TOOMEY as the cub-reporter who solved the murder.
SUE CAROL, the Mayor's daughter, accused of the crime.
WILLARD ROBINSON, the City Editor. Tough, hard fearless.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON, the power behind the crooks.
GRAFT
RICHARD TUCKER, the honest District Attorney.
GEORGE IRVING reform mayorality candidate.
BORIS KARLOFF strong-arm thug for the crooks.
DOROTHY REVIER, beautiful decoy — and squealer.

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A PICTURE THAT WILL GRIP YOUR IMAGINATION. A LIFETIME OF THRILLS IN A SWIFT MOVING STORY. A SMASHING MELO-DRAMA FILLED WITH TENSE MOMENTS

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ANGIER'S Builds up Health and Strength

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Angier's Emulsion is invaluable for building up health and strength in all run-down conditions and wasting diseases or after any serious illness.

It soothes the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, corrects digestive and bowel irregularities, promotes normal healthy appetite, overcomes nervous depression, and greatly increases vitality.

It is the ideal tonic restorative after influenza and in all cases of lung, stomach and bowel weakness.

Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs. No other emulsion is so strongly recommended and so largely prescribed by the Medical Profession.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

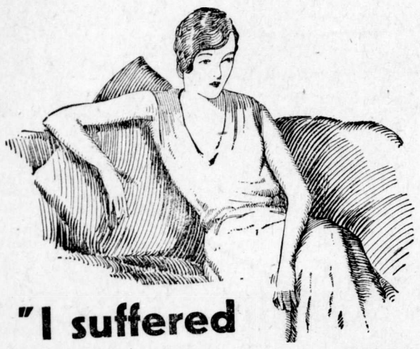
Equally Useful for Adults and Children.

A Doctor writes: "I consider Angier's Emulsion is one of the finest tonics and strength-builders obtainable, and have always had great faith in it. As a prophylactic and cure for winter colds and chest affections in children and adults, it is admirably efficient, and I always count on good results from its use." (Signed)———M.B., F.R.C.S.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

ANGIER'S EMULSION

ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.



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Why suffer these periodic complaints and irregularities? They can so easily be overcome! For they mean that your body lacks sufficient calcium, and simply by taking Kalzana, the Calcium Food, this necessary element will be brought into your system and you will very soon enjoy undisturbed health. Being a food, Kalzana is perfectly harmless, and strengthens your body in all sorts of ways besides those mentioned. It gives you power of resistance against infection and illness, it makes your teeth strong and able to withstand decay, lowers high blood pressure and generally gives new strength to your whole constitution.

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NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

40-42. Churchgate Street BOMBAY.

Managing Agents, MARTIN & CO. CALCUTTA.

Embroidered Saris Stolen During Bombay Riots

CHRISTIAN WOMAN ARRESTED

BOMBAY. Friday.

Lilibai Carvalho, a woman was produced this morning in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and charged with receiving stolen property.

STOLEN SARIS.

Applying for remand of the accused in custody for ten days the police stated that four men were arrested on Thursday morning in connection with offences committed during the last riots In consequence of a statement made by one of them it was learnt that several gold and silver embroidered 'saris' had been given to the accused by one of the arrested men and on a search of house being made from such 'saris' were received.

The police alleged that these saris' formed part of property valued at Rs. 1,00,000 looted from a shop at Pydhoni in May last.

The Magistrate granted the application.

Reorganisation Of Govt. Services In Bombay

NOVEL PROPOSAL OF "AXEING" THE SUBORDINATE STAFF

ALL-INDIA SERVICES SPARED

(From A Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

While it is difficult to give an exact forecast of the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee which is expected to issue its report in the second week of next month, certain definite features of these have formed the subject of discussion amongst those whose interests they affect.

SYSTEM OF GRADATION.

For one thing, the 10 per cent salary-cut will be restored. But it will be replaced by a new system of gradation for all classes of Government servants except the All-India Services under which 12 per cent 'permanent' cut is effected in addition to the imposition of income-tax. This means that the amount of salary will be so crippled as to effect this 12|1|2 per cent economy while it will be adjusted to the new grade applicable to all incumbents.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES SPARED.

This measure is frankly regarded as a clever move towards getting the All-India Services out of the jungle of salary-cut while of course no new grades could be thought of in regard to the fortunate and favoured ones of this stratum of Government servants.

A 15 per cent reduction in establishment all round will be added to this economy measure and it is feared it will be general in its application without reference to the actual conditions under which each department works This is rather disappointing because no uniform treatment of this character can bring about real retrenchment without produsing deteriorated efficiency and hardship to the whole classes of really htrd worked Government servants.

"KOMAGHATA MARU" ECHO

Suit Against Secretary Of State Dismissed With Costs

Justice Buckland dismissed with costs the suit filed by Baba Gurdit Singh against the Secretary of State for India in Council for a declaration that certain property on the S. S. "Komaghata Maru," alleged to have been seized by the police in 1914, belonged to him. He claimed the recovery of such property or its value which he assessed at over two lakhs.

The defendant denied the liability.

The case started on the 28th of November.—A.P.

MUSLIM CONGRESS PICKET

Remanded To Custody Till Saturday

BOMBAY. Friday.

A Muslim Congress volunteer, who was arrested by the Pydhonie police yesterday afternoon, while he was picketing the godowns of Messrs. Hasham Premji on the Mansion Road, was to-day placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon charged with having assisted in the operations of an unlawful association.

As the police wanted time to make enquiries regarding the accused, the Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till Saturday

PUBLISHING "CONGRESS BULLETINS"

Mr. Salgaonkar Jailed

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 1.

Mr. V. V. Salgaonkar, an apprentice in the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., who was arrested early yesterday morning in a room in the Nutan Sangit Theatre was convicted under Section 18 (1) of the Emergency Press Act and under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Rao Saheb Kale, Special Magistrate, Sholapur, and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

Mr. Salgaonkar in his statement to the court stated that he himself was publishing the "Congress Bulletins" regularly for the last seven months and distributing them amongst the public.

Blackmailing Theatre Owner

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, remanded to police custody for ten days Ali Mohamed Abdul Husein who is now lying in G. T. Hospital and who was charged to-day with robbery and abetment.

The police in their application for remanding the accused to custody narrated the noisy scenes which were witnessed in Husein Bangdiwala Theatre at Carnac Road, Bombay, followed by a street fight on the night of November 30.

It is alleged that the accused and three other Rampuris went to the theatre and demanded money from the cashier for drinks. On refusal of the cashier to pay the money they forced their way into the Ticket Office where the cashier was sitting, dragged him out, ransacked the drawers and taking out Rs. 30 from the cash box attempted to escape.

Hearing the noise outside members of the audience rushed out of the theatre and tried to arrest the accused and his companions. A free fight followed in which the accused was seriously injured and removed to the G. T. Hospital. His companions made good their escape and are still at large. As further inquiries are yet to be made the police applied for remand of the accused in custody for ten days.

The application was granted.

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Ex-Minister, Madras Govt.

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-MR. S. N. MALLIK,
M.A., B.L., C.I.E.

First non-official Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, Minister of the Bengal Govt., and late Member of the India Council in London.

THE COUNTRY INSURANCE CO., is a purely Indian Concern. Its novel scheme will give much benefit to the public. I offer my thanks to Messrs. Menur & Co., the Managing Agents of the "Country Insurance Company."

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Late Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Sir P. C. Roy, Kt. Etc., Writes:

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It's a genuine Swadeshi enterprise. Considering that some 5 crores of Rupees is drained out of our unhappy land by Foreign Companies, the more we can start Insurance Companies of our own the better for our Economic Salvation.

Messrs. MENUR & CO. also transact Fire, Motor and other kinds of Insurance businesses.

I am also glad to find that you have also on the Board of Directors some Expert businessmen which augurs well for the future of the Company.

I wish you success.

CALCUTTA—Dated 13-5-1932. (Sd.) P. C. ROY.

Sir P. C. ROY again writes on 23rd Sept. 1932

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".....The Managing Agents of the Country Insurance Co., Ltd., Messrs. Menur & Co., have been long in the Field of business and possess a sound knowledge of Insurance. It is hoped that the Company will be able to do good business.
Dated 19th May, 1932.
—"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

".....We are glad to find that the Country Insurance Co., Ltd., who have started the business the other day have made a good progress in these days of depression ....The Board of Directors consist of men of high business experience in whom the public may safely put their confidence."
Dated 24th August, 1932.
—"LIBERTY."

".....When we welcome the advent of the Country Insurance Co., Ltd., we never thought that the Company would be able to make such—progress in these days of depression. The figures of business that they have been able to put before the public during this short period undoubtedly speaks well of the future of the Company.

The management of the above Company is entrusted to the hands of Messrs. Menur & Co., who are long in this line of business. They deserve congratulations on making the Company firmly established so soon. It may be said with every confidence that one day the Company will grow to be a successful National Institution. Mr. K. D. Lala, General Manager of Menur & Co., has been in this line for many years and has got sound insurance and banking business experiences. Mr. S. R. Raha, B.L., has shown commendable energy and zeal in helping the progress of the Company to a great extent.

The Board of Directors consist of men of high reputation and business experience and combination with a batch of sincere workers. We think the Company will have a prosperous career."
31st August, 1932.
—"ADVANCE."

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY

Report Of Its Activities During Last Three Years

The following are extracts from the Repor. of the Gokhale Education Society, Bombay, from 1st April 1929 to 31st March 1932:—

During the period under repot the Society conducted the following institutions:—

A. Bombay Centre:—Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School, Girgaon.

B. Parel Centre:—i. Parel High School, Bombay 12, ii. Parel Night School, Bombay 12. iii. Girls' English School, Bombay 12.

C. Bordi Centre:—i. Soonabai Pestonji Hakimji High School. ii, Hostels for boys. (Sharadashram), iii. Allarakhia R. Sonwalla Industrial School iv. Rao Bahadur Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwala Agricultural Class. v. S P Hakimji Gujrati Primary classes.

D. Nasik Centre:—i. Shet Hansraj Pragiji Thackersey College. ii. Hostels for Male-students.

New Activities:—At Parel Centre, an additional activity was undertaken by starting an A V School for girls. It was started on 1st June 1931, with the first three standards.

Another additional activity undertaken by the Society durng the period under report, was the Agricultural Class at Bordi. The Society received a donation of Rs. 2.000 for the construction of a Farm House attached to the class. from Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwala Memorial Education Society and has been receiving an annual grant of Rs. 900 since 1929-30, for the Africultural Class which has been named as the Rao Bahadur Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwala Agricultural Class. The wrok is going on along the lines of the scheme sanctioned by Government.

The present Board of Trustees consists of Shet Bhagwandas Vassanji, Mr. N M Joshi, Mr. T A Kulkarni and Mr. B S Sanzgiri.

Accounts:—The Accounts of the different centres of the Society were audited by Messrs. Joglekar and Bhise for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31, and for the year 1931-32, by Messrs. Joglekar and Taskar Joint Auditors appointed by the Society from among the Life-Members.

Finances:—The total income from al sources during the year 1928-29 was Rs. 1,52,369, while that for 1931-32 was Rs. 1,96,363. The expenditure for the corresponding years was Rs. 1.44.076, and Rs. 1,83,971. The total liabilities as on 31st March 1929, were Rs. 1,19,109, whereas the same on 31st March 1932, were Rs. 96,102, showing a decrease of Rs. 23,000 nearly. The assets of the Society as on 31st March 1929, were Rs. 3,89,552, whereas the same as on 31st March 1932, were Rs. 4.17 891, showing an increase of Rs. 28,359.

NEEDS.

A Parel High School Building:—Rs. 50,000. The Society has secured a plot of land from the Improvement Trust for the building of the school. The ground rent will commence from 1933. It is therefore, very necessary that the Society constructs a suitable building on the plot before April 1933. If we are able to have our own building, we shall be able to save nearly Rs. 5,000 a year, and besides, there will be increased accommodation.

B. Permanent Fund for the Society:—Rs. 25,000. The Society has not yet been able to make adequate provision to fulfil its obligations in respect of the Pensions and Gratuities of retiring Members. Since 1931-32, a small beginning has been made in that direction, by starting the Pension and Gratuity Fund to which each Centre of the Society has been contributing a definite sum every year.

C. Nasik.—Additional Endowment Fund yielding an annual income of Rs. 4,000. The Bombay University has laid down a condition that the Society should collect an endowmennt fund giving an annual income of Rs. 4,000, in addition to the present endowment afund.

D. Borci Centre.—Hostel Block:—Rs. 10,000. The greatest need at Bordi Centre is increased accommodation in Hostels. At present owing to very limited accommodation, we are obliged to refuse admissioon to many students. If the present number in the hostel is increased by nearly 25, the school will be fairly on its way to be self-supporting.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

The Society conducts only one institution at this centre known as Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School.

Pupils, Examination, and Scholarships:—The number of the pupils on 31st March 1929 was 464, while that on 31st March 1932 was 564. 27 passed the Elementary and 14 passed the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examinations. Master C. C. Oak of the V Std. secured prizes in the Art Exhibitions organised by the Bombay Art Society at Bombay in 1931 and also in 1932.

Library and Reading Room:—In the first five standards, the system of class libraries has been introduced. The General Library is mainly taken advantage of by the advanced pupils.

Excursions:— Excursion parties were organised to places such as Bassein Fort, Vajreshwari, Karla Caves, Campoli, Glass Factory at Talegaon, Sinhgad, and Canery Caves.

Games and Scouting:—Games are regularly played on the Gowalia Tank Maidan where the school has secured three plots. The School was a member of the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association, and took part in the Junior and Senior Cricket Shield Tournaments. Indoor-games such as Carrom, were introduced in all the classes. Inter-class Tournaments were arranged in 1931. It is creditable that the Games Association donated a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the School for the construction of the Gokhale Hall in 1931.

Boys' Stores:—This activity which is a very useful activity to the pupils, was continued. A dividend of Rs. 25 per cent was declared to the shareholders every year. The Stores spends some portion of its profits in helping poor and deserving pupils in the school.

Finances:—The income from fees in 1928-29 was Rs. 20,495, that for 1931-32 was Rs. 22,920. There was no increase or decrease in the Government Grant.

PAREL CENTRE.

The Society conducts the following institutions at this Centre: —1. The Parel High School, 2. The Parel Night School and 3. The A. V. Girls' School.

The number of pupils in 1929 end of March 1929 there were 19 teachers, while at the end of March 1932, they were 16; out of them, 6 were graduates.

The number of pupils n 1929 was 359. At the end of 1930 it was 372. At the end of 1931 it went up to 402, while at the end of March 1932, it was 414. The mill-strikes and the communal riots adversely affected the number. Out of 414 pupils, nearly 80 per cent belong to the working class, and nearly 105 belong to the depressed class. Nearly all the free-studentships were given to backward class boys, and almost all depressed class pupils enjoyed concessions in fees.

During the three years, 43 pupils passed the Matric from this School one of them standing first in Marathi in the University. The Drawing Examination results were very satisfactory.

In the Poster Competition organised by the 7 M. C. A. the School secured the second place. A prize of high merit was won at the Poona Arts Exhibition. A Silver Medal was awarded to the Manuscript Magazine of the School by the Poona Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition. Successively for two years, the school secured the first prize in the elocution competitions organised by the Maratha Students' Association.

Boys' Parliament:—This important organisation of boys carried on regularly and enthusiastically all their usual activities such as:—Scouting and games, gatherings and, theatricals, debates, lectures and manuscript magazines, social service and holiday celebrations, Weekly Court and the Boys' Savings Bank.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

During the years under report, the School introduced in the programme of education a Scheme for compulsory physical training of all the pupils. Mr. Kalyanpurkar, a well-kown physical culturist of Bombay, was supervising this activity. Regular medical examination of all pupils is held perodically. The scheme of physical training was discussed and approved by the Munshi Committee. Mr. K. R. Kanitkar, Mr. Munshi and some other members of the Committee kindly visited the School and have remarked favourably in their report about the Scheme.

Mr. Kalyanpurkar organised during the last two years, Short Vacation courses in physical training; nearly 150 persons from outside took advantage of these courses.

THE NIGHT SCHOOL.

On 31st March 1932, there were 40 pupils in the school. All the pupils belong to the working class, and are employed by day. The School is conducted by a group of past students of this School at great inconvenience to themselves; more attention is being paid towards giving them general knowledge of the subjects, and particularly of English. The pupils of the School staged public dramatic performances in aid of this School and collected over Rs. 600 for the school funds.

The A. V. Girls' School:—This institution was started in June 1931. At the end of March 1932, there were 50 girls in the first three standards. The staff consisted of 5 lady teachers. The School is recognised upto the 2nd standard, and it is hoped, will develop further in course of time.

The school caters to the needs of the locality. Along with the regular course of studies, music, sewing and Indian Physical Exercises are the special subjects of instruction in the school. Girls are also prepared for V. F. Examination. Last year, 4 girls out of 6 passed the V. F. Examination. Excursions to Bordi and Vihar Lake were arranged.

BORDI CENTRE.

The Society conducts the following institution at this Centre:—1. S. P. Hakimji High School; 2. Sharadashram, (Hostels); 3. A. R. Sonawala Industrial School; 4 Rao Bahadur A. S. Desai Topiwala Agricultural Class; and 5. S. P. Hakimji Gujarati Primary classes.

Pupils:—The number is steadily increasing. At the end of March 1932, it was 224. Among hese were 172 Hindus, 30 Muhammadans, and 22 Parsis. During the three years, 34 pupils passed the Matric out of 69 sent up; in 1931.32 12 passed the Matric out of 18, 23 out of 27, passed drawing examinations and out of 4 sent up, 4 passed weaving examinations.

A. R. Sonwala Industrial School:—Besides giving practical training in hand-spinning and hand-weaving to pupils of the High School, efforts were made to popularise this important cottage-industry among agriculturists. A silver medal was awarded at the Thana District Agricultural Exhibition in 1930. In the same year, a Gold Medal was awarded to the School at the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Nawsari. Nearly 30 outsiders were trained during the period. Carding spinning, bleaching and dying—all hand processes have beee lately introduced.

Boys' Activities:—The Athletic Association had arranged among other usual items, the Senior and Junior Athletic Tournaments and excursions to distant places. Parties of students were taken to Matheran, Karla-Caves, Elephanta Caves, Raygad, Sinhagad. Satara, Ajimtara, Poona, Bhatghar, Talegaon, Dehu, Alandi, and a number of minor places of interest. The Literary Association arranged regular debates, lectures and competitions, and regularly issued two manuscript magazines-Balsudha and Chetana. The same Association managed the Library and Reading Room section. The pupils' library contained nearly 1,500 books, and the teachers' library contained nearly 1000. The Historical Association had organised study circles to encourage the habit of reading extra books on history. The downfall of the Vijayanagar Empire, the Policy of Akbar and the administrative genius of Shiwaji were the subjects taken up for study.

Finances:—The finances of the Centre are in a very unsatisfactory condition. Since 1931-32, the teachers have accepted a heavy cut in their salaries in order to balance the budget. But, there are loans to the extent of Rs. 28000. Arrangements to pay them must be made immediately. Then, the Society must raise a fund of nearly Rs. 14000 for the maintenance of the school building. As there are Gujarati and Marathi sides in the School, a double Staff has to be mintained. We appeal to the public to help the Centre with donations to enable us to fulfil all our obligations.

Construction of Cottages for Hostels:—If the number of hostelers is increased, it would considerably add to the income, and if the income is increased, we would be able to give relief to the teachers. A cottage for nearly 25 pupils would cost nearly Rs. 6,000. The cottage would be divided into smaller rooms, each costing nearly Rs. 750. The hostel has been very useful and attractive to people far and near, and we appeal to rich people to help us in this respect.

NASIK CENTRE.

The Society conducts at this centre the Shet Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College. The number of students on the 31st of March 1929 was 132; in 1932 it rose to 224. The provisional affiliation given to the College, lapsed on 1st June 1931; but it was renewed for five years on condition that the College should have a steady income of Rs. 10,000 per year besides fees.

stable companion in a brisk mile gallop.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1932

BRITISH PLEA FOR DEBT POSTPONEMENT

The telegraphed summary of the British Note insists only on the difficulty of the "modus operandi" for making payments. All the awe-inspiring figures, cited in support of the plea for postponing payment which falls due on December 15, are besides the mark, if they are adduced only to point out the obvious. That it would embarrass the British Government to make this payment on the day it falls due, requires no such laboured argument. It is no concern of the United States that while America has received about £434 million towards the payment of what is due to her, Britain has received nothing though a somewhat larger amount is due to her from her debtors. If one business man owes money to another, and tells his creditor that the former's debtors have made default, what is it to the latter? If one has made bad investments, one must suffer for that, and say no more about it, if one wants one's credit to be maintained, and the chance to be continued to make adequate amends for such a miscalculation, or even for such a misfortune.

OBVIOUS AMERICAN RETORT.

That Russia, — the principal British Debtor — has totally repudiated all Tsarist debts has no connection with what is owed from Britain to America,—even though the Russian default and German weakness and French inability may render the British ability more than ever smaller. Besides, America can also rejoin truthfully, that, in the several debt settlements she has already made with her debtors, she has shown a margin of concession and generosity, which the debtors had no claim to expect of her under ordinary circumstances; that these concessions were made in the belief, that, within that limit, the debtors,—who knew of their difficulties,—would be able to meet their engagements; and that, therefore, if now her debtors make default, she herself would suffer far more than perhaps the debtor would gain.

IRRELEVANT!

Britain has no answer to this, for she has herself received a remission in the Baldwin-Mellon Settlement of something like 30 per cent. of the real value of her debt to America. When that settlement was negotiated, British statesmen must have already realised that the debtors of Britain would not be able to pay. Russia had already defaulted; and France and Italy were so involved in domestic reconstruction after the War, that there was no hope of their being able to pay Britain for their common burdens of the War. And as for the German Reparations, had not even Mr. Bonar Law given up all hope before he retired from the Premiership even in 1923? Under these circumstances it does not come very gracefully from British statesmen to remind America what sacrifices Britain has already made in this behalf, and how hard it would hit her to make the next payment on December 15. That has nothing to do with the matter.

FANATIC'S ZEAL.

Nor does it come quite gracefully, nor even logically, from British statesmen, to remind America of the impediments of the world trade caused by tariff walls. America has, throughout her history been protectionist. Hence whoever dealt with that country, must be taken to have known perfectly well America's fiscal policy, and realised its implications on any financial dealings on such a scale as the War brought about. But Britain is an absolutely new convert to intensive protectionism; and, like all new converts, she is showing a fanatic's zeal in spreading the net of her new faith and old aversion, the widest she can

UNCONVINCING!

How then, can British statesmen fresh from the encircling movement of the Ottawa Pacts, speak of the impediment of international tariffs to the movement of goods and services to facilitate the payment of international obligations? How, also, could Britain mention the changed level of prices as an argument in support of her present contention, seeing that, at the time she concluded the Baldwin Settlement, she must have allowed for such changes in price levels? Besides, why should America overlook the fact that within the decade Britain has changed her own internal standard of money twice at least?

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

The Note, so far as we can judge of it from the telegraphed summary, is thus badly conceived, and worse argued. It scarcely even fringes upon the central issue,—the world tangle brought to us as a legacy from the European War. It alludes to the complications caused by the Reparations and War Debts payments; mentions the Lausanne Settlement and its intimate connection with this problem of world finance and speaks of the world depression But they must be aware America had nothing to do with the Lausanne Settlements, she had agreed to the suspension of payments due to her expressly for one year: she has strictly honoured her word. But, meanwhile, she has found heavy and growing domestic deficits, and a steadily rising volume of unemployment. This has, by now, become a universal disease; but none of the parties principally affected by it still concentrate on locating the original bacillus, or seek to destroy it. Unemployment is inevitable while individualism continues. But the Capitalist Nations of Europe and America will not stop to study the writing on the wall; and so the merry-go-round of Rationalisation|cum|tariffs|cum – Unemployment goes on its endless round of a vicious cycle.

INEXCUSABLE SILENCE.

In this America is as much involved as any European country, if not worse; but the British Note does not show America the way out of the maze by requesting her to postpone 'sine die' the payment of what is due to her. If Britain makes the payment, there would be so much relief to the American Treasury, so much more to spend on America's Unemployment Relief, so much more to ease the burdens of the American citizen. Britain invites America to a world conference, but does not say precisely what she hopes to find at the end of that conference,—except more reasons for postponement. Her trend in recent international policy seems to be to create a European bloc against the American conquest or domination of the world by right of the almighty Dollar. Even the present Note is so astutely worded as to give the impression that Britain is fighting the battle of Europe with America. Whether these tactics will succeed; whether America will be isolated from the family of Nations; and whether, even if isolated from European Nations, it would really matter to America very much, are points on which the Note is naturally quite silent. But the silence on the crucial question, whether, if, in spite of this Note, America still refuses to grant postponement, Britain will meet her bond or repudiate her obligation, is not so excusable nor understandable.

CARD UP HER SLEEVE.

Had Britain made it quite clear,—as the wisest of her bankers and the most sober of her statesmen seem to have declared—that she "would" pay, despite all these difficulties, if America could not see her way to grant any postponement, the chances are that America would have been mollified, her faith restored, her sense of generosity re-armed. The suggested world conference for the consideration of the world depression would then have been much more easy and more fruitful. For our part we have no doubt that, if the worst comes, Britain will still pay; and that payment will not ruin her. But keeping that card up her sleeve to the last minute is neither good statesmanship, nor sound finance. The Cross Rate of exchange between the Dollar and the Pound has rallied a bit in the last day or two; but the rallying would be much greater and more lasting, if Britain would declare her game once for all, and let the world think what it likes of her cards. She has joined in the Lausanne Settlement, no doubt; but that settlement does not compel her to repudiate her own obligations! And if she, in spite of her difficulties, leads the way to a more honest and more dignified international politics, the people of the United States are much too idealistic not to respond in full measure to that gesture of "noblesse oblige."

THE GURUVAYUR ISSUE

A few days ago Gandhiji stated that he would drop his fast if his assumption that the majority of Savarnas round Guruvayur is in favour of the temple being opened to untouchables were disproved by a referendum. As was to be expected some unscrupulous orthodox folk have duped several blind admirers of Gandhiji into believing that the safest and the easiest way to save his life was to declare against temple entry and disprove Gandhiji's assumption. Those who accept the above view though they regard untouchability as a sin, are indeed false to themselves, to the cause they have at heart and also to Gandhiji. Their subterfuge can only cause the utmost pain to Gandhiji, as to the torment of his soul at the triumph of untouchability will be added the further torment at the thought that the triumph was brought about by the perjury of his own followers.

HELP HIM WIN.

As Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says in a statement on the subject the situation is somewhat parallel in a case "where the court sets aside a conviction for murt and orders a retrial for murder". For he is convinced that Gandhiji is determined to win the battle for the Harijans or die. The only way to save him and also to do justice to 50 millions of Harijans, is for all those who are against untouchability to help him in winning the battle It is certainly treachery on their part to surrender to the opponent in the thick of the fight when their leader has staked his life on a cause that is dearer to him than his life.

ALL-INDIA ISSUE.

It should be realised by all in this connection that the Guruvayur question is not a mere local affair. Guruvayur is only a test question that concerns the whole Hindu world and it is clearly expected and desired by reformers that the opening of the Guruvayur temple will be followed more or less rapidly by a similar reform in all the Hindu temples that have so far been closed to the Harijans. Gandhiji himself has said of the Guruvayur question.

> Guruvayur has already become an all-India concern. Let the caste Hindus all over India bestir themselves and declare their opinion that they desire the Guruvayur temple to be opened to Harijahs. The moral force of such an opinion honestly and freely expressed will be irresistable.

It is to be hoped that without any further delay anti-untouchability institutions will be formed all over the country and that for the next few weeks they will concentrate their best efforts on mobilising public opinion in favour of temple entry at Guruvayur and elsewhere. This work can be considerably facilitated if an Anti-untouchability Week be held as early as possible all over the country. If on a prescribed day during the week the more important towns and villages in the country could hold public meetings and declare for temple entry at Guruvayur, it would be impossible for the temple trustees to flout such country-wide opinion.

HEAVY FINES ON CONGRESSMEN

Mitha's Proposal For Reducing Taxation

ORDINANCE BILL DEBATE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Special Powers (Ordinance) Bill which has been characterised by popular members of the Bombay Legislative Council as an enactment seeking to curtail the liberties of the people is expected to pass through the second and third reading to-day (Saturday) and will become law.

The proceedings in the Council on Friday were enlivened when Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha advanced the novel argument that because the Congress levied heavy fines on merchants, the Government in its turn should inflict heavy fines for civil disobedience offences. He further remarked that that the maximum fine should be Rs. 5,000 and added that if realised the fines would strengthen the public purse and this would result in less taxation.

Mr. J. B. Petit expressed surprise that such arguments should be advanced seriously in the House. He asked why the merchants should have quietly paid fines to the Congress and bowed to the orders of a body which had no authority to issue orders. If the merchants had not paid the fines willingly, he asked why they did not seek the protection of the Government. He asserted that the merchants could make no grievance of it, neither could it be urged as a ground for inflicting heavy fines for political offences.

DETAILS.

Sitting till an unusually late hour on Friday, the Bombay Legislative Council nearly concluded discussions on the clauses of the Special Powers (Ordinance) Act.

A plea that humane treatment should be meted out to political offenders and that they should be awarded sentences of simple imprisonment was made by Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona City), when clause 15 of the bill relating to an offence under the section being made "punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or both" was considered.

Mr. Gokhale moved an amendment that the sentence should be one of simple imprisonment and the fine should not exceed Rs. 200. He remarked that those who courted jail in the civil disobedience movement were men of education and they should not be treated like ordinary criminals.

Sir Reginald Spence: interrupting said: Does the Hon. Member suggest that when a man of education commits a crime he should be given a lighter sentence?

Mr. J. B. Petit: Are dialogues allowed in this House Sir?

POLITICAL CONVICTION

Mr. Gokhale retorted that in every country prisoners of war were given special treatment He pleaded that there should be a distinction between ordinary criminals and political offenders who did things because of their firm conviction in their political creed.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Kassum Mitha then spoke on another amendment regarding the limiting of fines under this section According to him it was no use imposing fines of Rs. 50 or Rs. 500 in a place like Bombay. He complained that the Congress in Bombay had levied heavy fines of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 on merchants for no fault of theirs.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar District) said that he was surprised to hear the arguments advanced by Mr. Mitha. Why should Government be advised to fix the minimum fine, because the Congress levied it. He cited two instances where fines were levied by magistrates quite disproportionately to the offence and mentioned the names of Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas of Bombay who was fined Rs. 1,000 by the Nasik magistrate and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who was fined Rs. 10,000 for the same offence by the same magistrate. He asked whether there was any logic in dispensing justice in this manner.

LIMITING FINE.

The Home Member said that it was quite safe to leave the question of imposing fines in the hands of their "very experienced" magistrate, but in view the appeals made to him, chiefly on logical grounds, he was prepared to give the first class magistrates precisely the same powers as were exercised under section 15. The effect of this concession would be that the penalty for disobeying under that section would be imprisonment for six months with or without fine which would not exceed Rs. 1,000. He hoped that the house would be satisfied that the fine in that case would be limited to Rs. 1,000.

REPLY TO MITHA.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners) moved an amendment limiting the maximum fine to Rs. 500. He said that he was not satisfied with the concession made by the Home Member and saw no reason why the maximum fine under section 15 should not be Rs. 500. From the discussion that had so far taken place on the bill, the speaker said it appeared to him that the desire of the Government was to put down the activities of a certain character, even if they be legal. As regards the magistrates, he thought there was a tendency among them to run away with their discretion and inflict extravagant and severe fines.

Mr. Petit then met the arguments advanced by Mr. Mitha.

The amendment was lost and Clause 15 as it stood was passed.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS TO DT. MAGISTRATE

The House then agreed to Clause 16 which gave powers to the Governor-in-Council to invest the District Magistrate with the powers of the Governor-in-Council and to invest the powers of a District Magistrate to any sub-divisional Magistrate or any police officer not below the rank of deputy superintendent.

When Clause 18 which sought to inflict punishment for unlawful instigation to the non-payment of notified liabilities was taken up, Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara Dist.) moved an amendment. He wanted to add a proviso that no steps should be taken against persons who made representations on behalf of agriculturists on account of economic distress.

PROTECTION TO PEASANTS

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts) supported the amendment and said that owing to the lack of a proper land revenue system, there was acute distress among the agriculturists. If on account of their inability to pay the land revenue the agriculturists carried on a perfectly constitutional agitation the law should not penalise them. The amendment afforded such protection to the peasants. The speaker warned Government and said that the agriculturists were the backbone of Government, and hence they should not be penalised for lawful activities.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (nominated) thought that Government must make it clear that the punishment should be made applicable only in the case of persons who instigated agriculturists not to pay taxes on political grounds. He suggested that words to that effect should be included in the clause.

The Home Member was not prepared to accept the amendment as he thought the courts were well able to decide whether there was unlawful instigation or whether the person was merely voicing the grievances of the peasants in a bonafide manner to get redress. He was however prepared to effect a change in the clause by which he hoped, to some extent, the objections of the Opposition would be met. The change was that no court shall take cognisance of such offences except upon a complaint in writing made either by the Collector or by the Assistant or deputy collector authorised by general or special order in writing by the Collector in this behalf.

The amendment was then put to vote and declared lost. The clause as it stood was adopted.

The Home Member withdrew Clause No. 19 which provided punishment for wilful failure to pay arrears of notified liability.

The Council sat till a late hour and concluded discussion on 30 clauses out of 34. An amendment moved by Rao Bahadur Kale to Clause 30 was defeated only 9 persons voting for the amendment and 45 against. The session was then adjourned till Saturday 10 a. m.

Notes of the Day

Why They Are Wanted.

What was the object of calling the third Round Table Conference? Many people are still in the dark about this. First they were told that the "delegates" were to be "assessors". Then they were assured that owing to Government's great regard for Moderate opinion in this country, a change was made in the first Hoare plan regarding the Conference The "delegates" were not to be called over to London merely to stand but actually to sit at a Round Table. Further light is thrown upon the object of their visit by the "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent. He says: "The general purpose of the Conference is of course, to place Government in possession of the views of all sections of Indian opinion as well as of the definite information that is required by Government before framing the final scheme for the new Federal Constitution." Information being supplied, some of the "delegates," it is stated, have already booked return passages. Thus there is no silly talk now about "agreed solutions". Mr. MacDonald can easily forget a promise.

Friendly Gesture.

Recently French and Italian publicists who are tired of France talking incessantly of "security" and Italy of "parity" have been attempting to make strenuous efforts to remove misunderstanding between the two countries. M. Herriot, the French premier, has helped in this work. He makes in his speeches friendly references to Italy. Il Duce is not to be outdone in this business of making friendly gestures. In an interview with a Paris journal "Midi", he laid down three "moral conditions" which, he said, were essential to secure a real Franco-Italian rapprochement. They were: "(a) That we should be better known. (b) That it should be realised that our regime exists and will last; (c) that no Machiavellism should be used against us". Signor Mussolini added: "There must be sincerity to discuss, and authority to execute". Now the French know how to win the friendship of all true Fascists!

America's Interest in India

The current number of "New History" contains an interesting article on "The Message of Mahatma Gandhi" by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. "New History" is a monthly magazine published by the New History Foundation which attempts to show that a mighty, if silent, spiritual revolution is being wrought in the history of the world by the East. The magazine is edited by Mr. Mirza Ahmed Sohrab, the well-known author of "Abdul Baha" in Egypt, assisted by Mrs. Lewis, Shevesant and Alphonse Tonieti. It is but one of the many signs of the growing interest that America takes in the glorious renaissance in the East and its influence on the whole world. Mr. Vithalbhai's article paints a pretty realistic picture of the present situation in India and makes out that peace in India and the world can be attained only through the adoption of Gandhiji's message of Non-violence.

A Gandhi Story.

Referring to the magic influence of Gandhiji's personality on all that come into personal contact with him Mr. Patel tells a story that deserves to be better known than it is. While Gandhiji was travelling in a part of the country when the political situation "was a little disquieting from the British point of view", the Collector of the District called on the Superintendent of Police and said: "Watch this man carefully and report to me every day. But there is one thing you should never do, and that is to go to him personally." The Superintendent was a little puzzled and said: "Why, Sir, that was just the thing I was about to do. Mr. Gandhi has no secrets and will tell me everything." "Mr. Superintendent", replied the Collector, "You should never do that. Whosoever speaks to that man is finished."

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster.)

It is a pity that the Bombay Municipal Corporation which has more than once claimed to be in the forefront of the Indian municipalities stultified itself by rejecting Mr. Gole's proposition for abolishing the convention of electing the President in communal turns. To an impartial observer, it really looks so queer that only a few weeks ago Rao Bahadur Bole was severely castigated by the same Corporation for his Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council introducing communalism in the Schools Committee. Those stalwarts who harangued against Rao Bahadur Bole's bill in the name of nationalism and what not, appeared to be either discreetly silent or opposed to Mr Gole's proposition. The real crux of the question lies in this that the continued perpetuation of such conventions results in keeping alive the communal spirit in the administration of the city's affairs, a spirit which ought not at least to find any place in the civic life of Bombay. The claim of India as a nation is not furthered by the failure on the part of the Corporation to give practical proof of our nationhood by abolishing the convention of putting in the chair a man not because of his merits or ability but because he professes a certain faith. Every possible measure that we Indians can take in every sphere of life in this country needs to be imperatively taken to make us forget day by day that we are not a congeries of separate communities but one indivisible nation.

* * * *

The Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India" has suggested a a novel method of curtailing the long debates on questions like the Ordinance Bill at present before the Legislative Assembly. The pettymindedness and prejudice exhibited in the suggestion against all those who oppose Government in any matter appear to be so great and undying that he is finding it necessary to exercise his brains by devising a remedy to relieve the hard-worked bureaucrats who have to listen to endless speeches and to make endless replies to an inordinate number of amendments on each of the clauses of the Ordinance Bill. It is really a matter of all honour to those backbenchers who have been fighting every inch of the ground against tremendous odds before permitting Government to carry the Ordinance Bill. The Delhi correspondent of the "Times" appears to be under a delusion that these honourable patriots would not have done the same thing out of sheer sense of duty if they had not been paid Rs. 20 a day for their stay in Delhi during the session of the Assembly. He suggests that in future every member of the Assembly should be paid a fixed sum every year!

* * * *

Are not our Anglo-Indian and European friends unpardonable hypocrites when they declare from house-tops that they are in favour of India getting representative and responsible Government? Their real intentions appear to be as revealed by the Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India" that India should be given only a show of representative institutions whilst any attempt made by Indians to work these institutions for the best advantage of their country should be discountenanced or defeated by official manoeuvring. It is time, I think, the "Times of India" asked its correspondent in Delhi to spend his leisure hours in some decent library where a study of Hansard over a number of years will show him what obstruction Opposition can and does offer in English Parliament whenever it is found necessary. But many of our Anglo-Indian friends have only one standard of judgment regarding anything done by Indians. They decry and denounce the Civil Disobedience movement because it is unconstitutional, whilst the Opposition in the Assembly to Government measures also does not meet with their approval simply because docile submission to Government proposals is not forthcoming.

NO OFFENCE MEANT.

We regret that a paragraph appeared in the "By The Way" column in our yesterday's issue regarding Mr. B. N. Karanjia which has hurt his feelings. The writer has had no intention whatsoever to hurt Mr. Karanjia's feelings. Such paragraphs are meant to be taken and are taken, in a lighter vein. No one would take seriously the writer's remarks about a man who is known to make 'ex-tempore' speeches that he lacks the ability to write a speech.

It is unfortunate Mr. B. N. Karanjia should think that he is charged with want of independence. In fact, this is far from the truth. We may recall the recent incident regarding his resignation of the office of the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Had not his colleagues full faith in his impartiality and independence they would not have requested him to reconsider his resignation.—(Editor, "B. C.")

INQUIRY INTO MEOS GRIEVANCES ORDERED

ALWAR'S PROCLAMATION

REMISSION OF REVENUE FOR DESERVING VILLAGES

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Maharaja of Alwar in the course of a proclamation says that the Meos of Alwar were related to its ruler and his Government were always ready to consider their grievances safely. It was against their traditions to break off relations with the State and join the disturbance. The Proclamation further says that His Highness was making arrangement to send his revenue minister Raja Ghazarali to the various villages to enquire into the legitimate grievances of the villagers and submit a report for the consideration of the Maharaja.

The Revenue Minister had been ordered to prepare a statement showing the villages in which totol or partial remission of revenue was called for. It should however be remembered that the remission would certainly be granted to only deserving villages and not to those who deliberately refused to pay revenue. In cases where revenue officers had collected full revenue steps would be taken to refund a reasonable proportion of the amount collected. —A. P.

ORDINANCE BILL DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued From Page 1)

ed extensively from newspapers the identity of which he declined to disclose the passages levelling an attack on Sir Fazli Hussain and casting aspersions of members of the Assembly on the Ottawa agreement. He repudiate both statements and said that unity talks could be of little avail so long as statements like those he quoted were allowed to be published. The press was extremely necessary in democratic country but sooner the press which published unfounded reports was crushel the better for the press and the country. On these grounds he owposed the amendment and supported the clause.

RANGA IYER'S RETORT.

Mr. Ranga Iyer on the other hand did not think clauses relating to press in the bill would stop statements quoted by Sir Mohmed Yakub unless the press was altogether suppressed, however ill-founded, embarrasing, ill-balanced and inconvenient those statements were to the members. The paper quoted by Sir Yakub, had not a fraction of circulation as compared with Daily Mail in London and yet none objected to the tearing campaign which the London paper carried against Mr. Baldwin over Indian policy formulated by Lord Irwin, the then viceroy of India.

Sir Mohd. Yakub: "Newspapers in England did not foment communal troubles."

Mr. Ranga Iyer: I bow to my friend but so long as communal electorates were there communal hatred will be fomented.

Sir Mohd. Yakub: I shall refer Mr. Ranga Iyer to proceedings of the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that if Sir Mohammad Yakub brought forward a bill to make communalism a penal offence like sedition, he, for one, would support it. As for the Round Table Conference and whether the Hindus and Sikhs were responsible for communal troubles, Mr. Ranga Iyer said, when everyone there represented communal interests, naturally exposition of their case would be on communal lines. Suppression of false news was impossible, so long as the news itself was not considered to be false. Concluding Mr. Ranga Iyer asked if in a most highly educated country like England, questions involving the destinies of the personalities associated with making of that destiny, could be misrepresented as by the "Daily Mail" and if the freedom of the press could nevertheless be enjoyed by it, then why not the same freedom be extended to the press in this country?

PRESIDENT INTERVENES.

Sardar Sant Singh asserted that despite what had appeared in the press, he could say with full knowledge that it was Sir Fazli Hussain who had introduced the poison of communalism in the Punjab which to-day found repercussions all over India. Many Muslim members shouted "Question", while those on the Nationalist side shouted "Shame."

The President intervened saying, Order, Order; the debate is drifting too much to the communal aspect which may only be mentioned in passing. The Hon. member was concentrating too much on that issue, and the Chair considers it as undesirable on the issue before the House."

Resumig Sant Singh assured Sir Mohamed Yakub that he, on behalf of the Sikhs, was prepared to agree that no communal issue should be raised in the Assembly.

POOR MAN'S UNIVERSITY.

Sir Hari Singh Gour indignantly repelled the bitter attack by Sir Mohamed Yakub on the Indian press as a whole. He could not understand the relevancy of the reference to communalism at the present moment, as the Assembly was only concerned with the question of dealing with Civil Disobedience. As to the particular reference about the leadership of the Assembly, he had personally all along advocated that the Law Member should be the Leader, because all important legislation was being enacted in the Assembly.

Proceeding Sir Hari Singh referred to the Press Act of 1931 which though it did not specifically deal with the Civil Disobedience movement, curbed all political activities. He called upon the Home Member to show in what way that Act could not be applied in the present case.

Concluding Sir Hari Singh pleaded that the newspaper was the poor man's university and if they cherished encouragement of education, that must encourage the newspaper. From recent actions of the Government, he feared that this measure would again be an engine of oppression.

Mr. Yamin Khan complimented Sir Hari Singh on his sobriety. He pointed out that Sir Mohamed Yakub was only quoting illustrations of irresponsible manner in which the press was carrying on propaganda in this country.

Sir H. S. Gour interjected: "Irresponsible persons as well".

Mr. Yamin Khan proceeded that if irresponsible press did not feed people with irresponsible views, then there would be no fear about irresponsible people. The Assembly would be doing the greatest service if they passed a measure which was intended only to suppress mischievous propaganda. The bill did not in any way hinder or muzzle that class of press which worked for the peaceful progress of the country.

Mr. Jadhav said that it was difficult to draw a line between pernicious and non-pernicious writings. In their attempt to put down the worst, they must see that they did not touch the best. Vernacular newspapers in India were regarded with suspicion from the time of Lord Lytton. Most of the vernacular newspapers had very little circulation with negligible influence and therefore, these need not worry them.

PRESS NOT TO BLAME.

Mr. B. N. Misra thought that if the press fostered communal hatred, it was largely because they, members of the Assembly and the leaders of the country, had not ceased to think and behave communally.

After all, the press merely echoed and reflected the feelings and doings of the people.

HAIG'S CANVASSING.

Mr Haig, the Home Member, replying to the debate told Sir H. S. Gour that the Government found that the activities of the press in connection with civil disobedience were completely beyond control under the ordinary law, and hence it was felt necessary to pass the ordiance. And when that Ordinance lapsed, Government allowed two months as a period of observation and found that the situation deteriorated rapidly, and the Government had to issue a second Ordinance. Now the Government could not be expected to try another period of observation. Mr Ranga Iyer had promised to support the bill, if the object was to put down communalism. The Home Member drew attention to clause 16 sub-clause (H) and hoped that Mr. Ranga Iyer would support the Government. The Home Member proceeding assured that the Government had not inserted provisions about the press without the fullest review of the situation, and they had been subjected to scrutiny in the Select Committee. If he insisted on the retention of these provisions in spite of Sir H. S. Gour's appeal, he hoped that the House would not consider the Government as persisting in the wrong, but as being firm in the right.

Mr Mitra's motion for the deletion of Clause 14 was lost without a division.

CRERAR'S ASSURANCE

There was a brief discussion on Clause 15. Mr. Ranga Iyer objected to extending the period of the Press Act and quoted Sir James Crerar's assurance in this connection.

Mr. Seetharamaraju asked the Government if it was wise to alienate the press on the eve of constitutional experiments.

The Home Member said that the assurance by Sir James Crerar was given at a time when there was reasonable expectation that Civil Disobedience would be renounced. Clause 15 was retained and discussion commenced on Clause 16 which incorporates 9 sub-sections, each of which relates to a new offence.

Mr. Mitra moving for the deletion of the entire Clause gave the Assembly the example of interference with the liberty of the press by quoting how the "Hindustan Times" was asked to deposit a security on the very day of the first ordinance was promulgated, when the paper had not even understood the provisions of the Ordinance and had not appeared after the Ordinance published.

As for the argument of communalism being spread by the Press, Mr. Mitra alluded to a series of interpellations in the Assembly which were largely the cause of fostering communal hatred, and asked whether some legislation was not called for against it. Already under the Press Act, no newspaper was publishing even authenticated reports of the proceedings of public meetings. Mr. Mitra here read out a telegram he had received from Bengal which had not been published, because of the restrictions on the Press.

PREVIOUS WARNING

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer as President of the Upper India Journalist Association, appealed to the Home Member not to drag the lid down on the seething cauldron. He wanted the Government to give an assurance that before any action was contemplated against an offending paper. The editor would receive at least three warnings.

Sir Muhamad Yakub intervened at this stage and made it clear that by his previous speech, he should not be understood to have stood for crushing the entire press in India, but only that section of the Press which was supporting Civil Disobedience or creating trouble or living upon extortion and blackmail. As for the various offences mentioned in this clause, Sir Mahomed said that these offences should not be tolerated in any civilised country.

SECURITY BEFORE START

Mr. Gayaprasad referred to "The National Call" about to be started in Delhi and said that even when the paper was still in the womb, the District Magistrate demanded from the Editor the maximum of 2,000 rupees as security. If such was the experience of the press at the seat of the Government of India, the House could imagine the worries of the press in the districts. Mr. Gayaprasad then referred to the suspension of "The Searchlight" in his own province, which was now left without a newspaper.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

NO CASE MADE OUT.

NEW DELHI, December 2.

Mr. S. C. Sen referred to the statement of Sir Alfred Watson who had asserted that the whole of the Indian owned press was anti-Government. In the light of these remarks, the speaker said that the anticipation of Sir M. Yakub could not be fulfilled. He quoted Sir Lawrence Jenkins on similar provisions of the press law and said that the Home Member did not take advantage of those criticisms and had failed to make out a case for all the irksome provisions now before the House. Even the proceedings of the Legislative Council could not be published, if they were anti-Government. Under the circumstances, it would be impossible for the press to function properly. The real intention of the Government in enacting the law was to suppress agitation against the inadequacy of the coming reforms.

Mr. Jadhav quoted the case from the Bombay Presidency where the press of a religious preacher used for the publication of religious books was forfeited. Criticising the provisions of the clause, he claimed that the Zamindars would not be assisted if a no-rent campaign was waged against them.

The Home Member: "What makes the Honourable member say that?"

Mr. Jadhav: "My reading and interpretation of the clause make me say that it would assist only the Government and private individuals, of course, the high courts are the best authorities to interpret the law."

Mr. Jadhav: Concluded by saying that the Government had ample powers under the Indian Penal Code to cope with the mischief.

Mr. McQueen (Madras official) held that none so far had taken the challenge of the Opposition that the clause was unnecessary, and if necessary, was too extensive in its scope. He repudiated both the assertions and claimed that the powers asked for were necessary.

Mr. Krishnamachari supporting the deletion asked if ridiculing policemen would come within the purview of hatred of Government established by law and in India.

PARALYSING PRESS.

Sir Abdur Rahim supported the amendment, as in his opinion, the clause relating to the press was extremely comprehensive and definitely dangerous in character and scope. As one who (as Chief Justice, Madras High Court) had to decide on such languages as "directly or indirectly tend to bring into hatred, etc". He was of opinion that it was an impossible task for any judge to decide that a certain writing did not indirectly incite hatred or contempt for Government established by law. A newspaper by saying that a certain police force was too loyal to the present Government would indirectly reflect upon the character of that force.

In fact, if this clause was passed, it would be permanently holding out a threat to the entire press which would be simply paralysed. If Government really intended to paralyse the press, then this clause was alright. But if Governments policy was to prevent the propagation of certain ideas, then it could not be achieved by a measure of this kind. Perhaps a daily censorship of the contents of the newspaper night then be the only newspaper might then be the only remedy. Not that he was suggesting it. It could be impossible for any newspaper to carry out its duty and for any editor to express his views frankly, if such a dangerous provision as was included in the clause was embodied in the statute book.

GOING TOO FAR.

Mr. M. P. Mody while being in favour of control of the press up to a point, felt that this clause went too far. Already the profession of journalism in India was harder, more unremunerative and more dangerous than in any other country. The safeguards against miscarriage of justice under the press law in India were not the same, as in other countries. It was an unfortunate fact that many innocent persons had been drawn into the net along with the guilty by the operation of the press law. If a certain section of the press did not publish correct reports, what was Government's publicity department doing to correct them?

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that already the 1931 Act contained more than necessary powers and to add to that, now would be preposterous.

The Home Member answering to Sir A. Rahim's remarks, said that it was to remove difficulties of interpretation that an explanation had been inserted making it quite clear that certain comments did not in fact come within the terms.

The amendment of Mr. Mitra for the deletion of Clause 16 was rejected by 38 votes against 55.

NO STATUTORY PROVISION.

Mr. R. S. Sarma moved a proviso to be inserted to clause 16 that no action should be taken against any newspaper without at least two consecutive warnings being given and disregarded. Messrs. Mitra and Gunjal supporting, in the interests of shareholders hoped that the Government would accept it, as it was moved by a nominated member.

Mr. Haig pointed out that in normal practice, warnings were given to newspapers before action was taken, but he could not agree for a statutory provision whether one or two warnings were necessary. He promised to instruct the local Governments to use their full discretion in the matter.

The motion was rejected by 33 votes against 50.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved an amendment to the effect that the bill should remain in force for two years, but the Governor General by notification extend it for a further period not exceeding one year. He hoped that the Government would at leat grant this little bit of crum.

In opposing the motion, Mr. Ranga Aiyer said: "after hearing the speech of the Home Member in reply to the very modest request of Mr. Thampan, I am unwilling to humiliate myself and friend of my way of thinking by going with a beggar's bowl to the Treasury benches and asking them for a crumb of bread, a phrase my friend and leader used. My party fortunately have not examined this position. I am not a beggar screaming for alms at the doors of the Government. Again and again, the Government have turned down our amendments. We are quite willing to face the music and the operations of this law in a manner in which it may operate."

Mr. S. C. Mitra also opposing the amendment felt that it was a mere eye-wash and that his party also associated with the sentiments expressed my Mr. Ranga Aiyer.

Mr. Krishnamachariar maintained that the amendment was unconstitutional and inconsistent with the positio then the Opposition had taken during the last ten days.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Haig said, the position of the Government is this. If it is any satisfaction to the Opposition, the Government is prepared to accept this amendment. On the other hand, if my friends on the other hand prefer the bill as it is, we do not wish to force this amendment down their throats."

The president thereafter put the question to vote, when a division was challenged. In the meantime, Sir Hari Singh had a consultation with his party and informed the President that he would withdraw the amendment. Thereupon, the President asked the House if it was prepared to grant leave

Several members shouted 'No' but the President put the question again and the leave was granted.

The House was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Speculators Hammer Sterling

INDIAN SECURITIES RULE STEADY

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Friday.
11 P. M.

An attempt was made to raise security prices in the London Stock Exchange, but later on, increased selling pressure failed to hold the improvement.

3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan opened to-day at £85 and after improving £86, prices receded to the opening level of £85.

The Sterling Cross Rate opened firm at 3.249 9/16 and ruled steady about the opening level. Later on, renewed speculative selling, cross-rate declines rapidly to 3.19 3/4.

Two Volunteers Arrested

BOMBAY, Friday.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested by the Princess Street Police to-day, one for picketing a Cycle shop at Princess Street and the other for picketing at a bullion merchant's shop at Mumbadevi.

Conservatives Will See It Through

SIR STANLEY REED ON PROSPECTS OF INDIAN REFORMS

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

"All I can say is that my information is that the National Government are resolute in their determination to push forward their three-fold scheme of constitutional reforms, namely unity of India through Federation; responsibility of the Federal Executive to the Legislature with due regard to the securities; and responsibility and autonomy of Provinces," said Sir Stanley Reed, who returned to India yesterday in an interview to the Associated Press.

"There is nothing so far as I know" he added, "to indicate in the slightest degree that the Government at Home have in any way weakened in this policy, which they mean to carry out to fruition as speedily as possible. The activities of one or two Conservative politicians, who are not in the Government, have created the impression in India that the Conservative party, which is predominant in the present Parliament, is not in favour of this policy. We have to consider the natural tendencies of the conservative mind; but my own contact with the rank and file of the party convinces me that they will endorse and implement any policy that the National Government may frame as a result of the discussions of the Round Table Conference."

MR. CHURCHILL.

Asked whether Mr. Churchill represented the average Conservative England, Sir Stanley said, "In all times in politics, in all democratic constitutions, there is a tendency to believe that those who talk most loudly are exercising the greatest influence. But experience has shown and will show that, when these issues are put to the test of executive and parliamentary action, real power and authority are found to rest with those who are more silent but who have real control of affairs."

"In approaching the question of the Indian Constitution," Sir Stanley continued "it is imperative to bear in mind two forces which are in the ascendent at the present time. In the first place all over the world there is less trust in the democratic system of Government than there used to be, in view of the tremendous reconstruction problems which lie on all Governments at the present time. Moreover, people find that some at least of those non-democratic Governments have certainly lost nothing in their vigour and effectiveness for want of a democratic backing.

CONSERVATIVE MIND.

Secondly, the Conservative mind is naturally conservative because it is conservative in its political outlook. On the other-hand one of the great forces behind Conservatism in England is the discipine and loyalty of the party to the Government of the day. For that reason I feel quite confident that the policy finally hammered out by the National Government and the Round Table Conference will be accepted by Parliament, even though there may be a Conservative preponderance in the present House of Commons."—A. P.

American Press Comments On British Note

LONDON, December 2.

New York.—American press generally is deeply impressed with the British note but realises that if the Congress remains adamant nothing can be done.

The "Christian Science Monitor" says that we must present a lamentable spectacle to world.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York "Times" writes that the Note has deeply impressed President Hoover and his counsellers, one of whom said that if the administration had constitutional power and political influence the British case would have won.

The "Herald Tribune" observes that the Note is considered as addressed to the public opinion and the public-reaction must be awaited in expectant silence.

Mr. Roosevelt, writing to the "Cosmopolitan" declares that the debts must be paid and adds that it is sound commonsense to assist debtors in every way but there is neither practicality nor honour in cancellation.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The publication of the British Note strengthened sterling in Paris which opened at 83.25 compared to yesterday's closing 82.38, but Wall Street opened at 3.22 which was two-and-a-half cents lower than yesterday's closing, and later sagged to 3.21 3/8.—Reuter.

CHORUS OF COMMENDATION.

LONDON PRESS EULOGISES BRITISH DEBT PROPOSALS TO AMERICA

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Seldom has there been such unanimity in London press on major issue as on Britain's historic note to the United States which clearly shows that the British tax-payer is already bearing burden of internal debt on account of her Allies comparable to that which will fall on American tax-payer, if whole debt due to America is remitted.

The "Morning Post" describes the note as masterpiece of force, clarity, consciousness and compelling logic.

The "Daily Mail" declares that the United States must decide whether the world is to be thrust back into chaos.

The "Daily Herald" is of opinion that the note is no special pleading of debtor anxious to avoid legal obligation but merely cold and stern fact.

The "Daily Telegraph" asserts that it is careful and unimpassioned statement of realities of tragic book-keeping of war and is no collusive effort on the part of America's debtors.

The "News Chronicle" states that it is difficult to believe that the "devastating" note will not considerably affect American opinion.

The "Financial Times" suggests that the note courteously offers choice between chaos and commonsense.

The "Times" declares that in plain talk and in plain language, a unanswerable case has been set out with a great skill and restraint. —Reuter's Special.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, December 2.

Previous closing	3.23 1/16
To-day's closing	3.21

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London, December 2.

Previous closing	3.21 15/16
To-day's opening	3.24 5/8
To-day's closing	3.20 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.
New York, December 2.

Previous closing rate	5.81
To-day's opening rate	5.84
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing rate	5.70
Difference	—.11

BROACH EXPECTATION
April-May ..... Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
JANUARY SETTLEMENT
Liverpool, December 2.

Previous closing rate	4.05
To-day's opening rate	5.09
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing rate	5.04
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, December 2.

Silver Forward	17 1/2
Lower	1/16
Silver Ready	17 9/16
Lower	1/8

Market:—China bought and India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, December, 2.

1st settlement	51	14	0
2nd settlement	52	2	0
3rd settlement	52	9	0
Gold	31	8	6
Guinea	19	12	0

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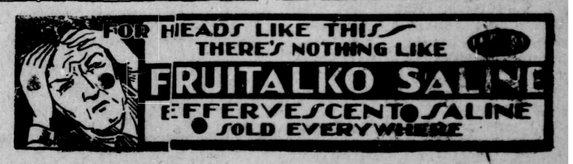

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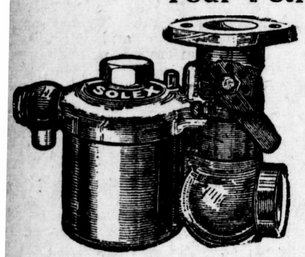

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SIR VICAR-UL-UMRA'S DAUGHTER CLAIMS HUGE ESTATES IN BOMBAY

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS IN HIGH COURT SUIT

Receiver Appointed By Mr. Justice Mirza

BOMBAY, Friday.

Justice Mirza at the High Court heard an interesting case in which the plaintiff Chhote Badshah Liyakat Un-Nissa Begum Saheba of Hyderabad asked for appointment for extensive property valued at several lakhs in Bombay which she claims as her own.

During the hearing of the notice of motion arising from this case, sensational allegations were made. The plaintiff is connected with the royal family of Hyderabad. She stated that her father Sir Vicar-Ul-Umra was the ruler of the Paygiha State under the Nizam's sovereignity, and from him she had received gifts of large sums of money and jewellery. She had also received valuable gifts from her first husband Kupat Jung Bahadur who died in 1904.

Plaintiff further stated that after her father's death his estates were managed by her mother Lady Vicar-Ul-Umra. To assist her, the latter appointed Moulvi Syed Mohamed Rizvi as her legal adviser. The plaintiff became acquainted with Rizvi and married him in 1908. In the same year, she alleged, the Nizam's Government took possession of her father's states and ordered Rizvi (her husband) to leave Hyderabad State within 24 hours. And she herself was not allowed to go out of her father's palace at Hyderabad. Her husband came to Bombay where he settled down. He used to write affectionate letters to her which gave her the impression that he sincerely desired to protect her interest.

PROMISE OF DIVORCE

Before his marriage with the plaintiff, her husband had married two other wives, by each of whom he had one son and four daughters. At the time of his marriage with the plaintiff, he had promised that he would divorce his previous two wives, and the declaration that he had done so was made by him to a solicitor in Bombay, and the documents were sent to the plaintiff at Hyderabad. This gave the impression to the plaintiff that she was the sole heir to the property in the hands of her husband.

The plaintiff, proceeding, stated that her husband had no money of his own, and he used to write to her that the safest way for her was to invest her money in Bombay, and he promised to manage it properly and keep an account. Accordingly, she had sent to her husband in Bombay about Rs. 15 lakhs, and jewellery worth Rs. 30 lakhs. She claimed that all the money sent by her were held by her husband on her behalf and part of these were invested by him in shares, bank deposits, and purchase of properties in Bombay.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER

Her husband died in 1932, and she found that the first defendant Syed Abdul Mounim, his son by the previous wife claimed the possession of the Bombay properties. She, therefore, filed this suit for a declaration of her right to the property, and pending disposal of the suit, she applied for the appointment of a receiver for the properties, alleging that some of these were in danger of being wasted away unless this was done.

The first defendant Syed Abdul Mounim stated that his father came of a leading family of Pirs (spiritual leader) of Hyderabad. His father was a pleader and held a high position in the Bar Association of Hyderabad State. When he was appointed legal adviser by the plaintiff's mother to assist in the management of the estates, he alleged, he was found to be an obstacle to the Nizam's Government's plan of taking possession of the estates. He was, therefore, ordered to leave the State, and the plaintiff herself was confined in her own palace. He came down to Bombay with a view that he might move the higher authorities against these acts, and between 1912 and 1922 several representations were made to the Viceroy and the India Council in London, complaining against the treatment meted out by the Nizam's Government.

COUNTER-CLAIM

The defendant further stated that his father was a rich man and possessed properties of his own, and most of the properties in Bombay belonged to him. According to the evidence in Sultan Baug Treasure case of Hyderabad, and her own evidence, the plaintiff inherited from her first husband properties yielding an income of Rs. 400/- per month only. When the plaintiff's mother Lady Vicar-Ul-Umra was removed from the rulership of the Paigha State by the Nizam's Government, his father was asked to help the family after settling in Bombay, and for his labours he was promised Rs. 1,000 per month during the period of service, and the same amount as pension after retirement. The defendant claimed these amounts as being due to his deceased father. He further stated that for the necessary expenses on behalf of the plaintiff, the deceased had created mortgages on some of the properties. He contested the plaintiff's right as the sole heir to the properties.

The application for appointment of a receiver was opposed by the defendant who are 12 in number, some of them being mortgagees. After hearing counsel for all parties, Mr. Justice Mirza appointed a receiver to take charge of the properties pending disposal of the suit.

Mr. N. P. Engineer appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were represented by Mr. Coltman, Mr. Maneckshaw, Mr. M. P. Amin, and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan.

HAMBOURG'S FAREWELL CONCERT

Crowded House At Sir C. J. Hall

Mark Hambourg bade farewell to Bombay music lovers on Thursday when he gave his last pianoforte recital before a crowded house at the Sir C. J. Hall. It may sound heretical to express disappointment at Hambourg's playing, but this was what competent judges felt about the earlier part of the programme. Both technique and execution improved when Hamburg dealt with Beethoven's Sonata in C. Major Op. 53 "The Waldstein". His leaning is clearly towards the romantic schools, and his rendering of Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 (List.) was really brilliant. Humouske Op. 10 No. 2 (Tschaikowsy) was another piece that was played with ardour and clever phrasing.

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The Child in Art and Nature: By A A. Bruan	Rs. 15-12.
The Art of Drawing and Human Figure Simplified	Rs. 9-0.
The Manual of Artistic Anatomy for Students in Art	Rs. 10-8.
Figure Drawing: By Hatton	Rs. 9-8.
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World On The Brink Of Financial Crisis

SUN SHINING IN INDIA AND A TEST MATCH IN AUSTRALIA ...

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Mesrs Langley & Co. have isued the following weekly cotton report which makes interesting note on the present financial situation:—

When in 1980, economists look back on the times through which we are now passing they will emphasise the days immediately preceding December 15th, 1932 as the peak point of the crisis which began with the collapse of the Credit-Anstalt in June 1931. Not that there is much comfort in the thought. But it affords a focus point from which there is just a possibility of anticipating the future with some degree of intelligence.

The stark truth of it is that the world is on the brink of financial chaos. With the sun shining in India and a Test Match beginning in Australia tomorrow it is difficult to realise but, nevertheless, it is so.

And for that reason there will be a settlement of the war debt question.

At worst is might be settled by Britain paying in gold. That will be another nail in the coffin of the Gold Standard. And so few now remain before the final interment of that Standard, at least in the form in which we knew it in those far off pre-war days.

A second result of payment in any form would be the cancelment of the hardly won results of the Lausanne Conference, result which were acclaimed even by America as the first steps along that weary road towards economic recovery.

EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM

If there is a satisfactory alternative it is an extension of the moratorium until such time as the whole interlocked problem of war debts, tariffs and the gold standard can be thrashed out.

Remembering the precedent of Nero, one is inclined to the view that may be it was unreasonable of the European Powers to approach Mr. Hoover with a request for the postponement of payment without enumerating adequate grounds for that request. By so doing France and Britain placed the American President in the position of counsel on their behalf before Congress but gave him no brief. No matter what might be the personal views of Mr. Hoover he could hardly be expected himself to "devil" on behalf of Europe. Given a reasoned case his position is entirely different. And therein lies a strong hope of settlement.

DELAY DANGEROUS

All the markets of the world await that settlement. Already delay has cost America, in commodity depreciation, and Britain in currency depreciation, far more than the December payments in question.

When settlement is achieved there will be no miracle. The world is getting tired of pyschological rather than actual recoveries. Too often there has been a sign in the sky which led to nowhere. But there is no business man who will not welcome a sign of returning sanity.

Meanwhile we suspect a more than normally large short interest in sterling.

And cotton at under six cents in New York is at a price which cannot last if the world's economic structure is to survive. It is not inevitable that that structure should survive. But if it does then cotton would seem to be worth buying for the long shot operation.

WEAK STERLING

In Bombay the week has been comparatively dull. To say so is to admit a lessening of one's capacity for sensation. But it has so happened that weakness in New York was offset by weak sterling and fluctuations in consequence were narrow.

There has, however, been some adjustment in the relationship between the Broach contract and the actual cotton position in India, although continued buying of Broach contract by Japanese interests has minimised a weakness which otherwise might have been pronounced.

INDIAN COOTON CROP

The weather during the week has been unsettled, but favourable so far as Oomras have been concerned. Arrivals however, are still slow and are undoubtedly affcted by the price level and the money put into circulation by the very large exports of gold. While these gold exports have generally bssn taken into consideration and the short Oomra crop of last season was lamentable from the point of view of the Indian cultivator we are still inclined to the opinion that the significance of gold exports is understimated in assessing the holding power in India. Per capital wealth in India is the lowest of any country in the world, but individual needs are small and a holding movement, with none of the organisation available in America can nevertheless be much more effective.

Export demand, except to Japan, is still almost negligible and there is, yet, nothing in the cloth market outlook to encourage mills to make any appreciable broadening in their interest for cotton.

An excellent example is, in fact, provided in the Bombay market of the way in which tariffs slow down business. Except to Japan, where there are considerations other than any immediate need for cotton, Indian cotton is too dear for export while American cotton, except in relatively small quantities, is too dear for import, this curious state of affairs being due to the import duty on American cotton. At present prices the duty is approximately 10 per cent and that approximately 10 per cent and that is more than sufficient to provide a margin of fluctuation within which Indian cotton is protected to a point which greatly handicap exports and the adjustment which the import of American cotton would bring is prevented by the duty barrier and both forms of business are reduced to a position of relative stalemate.

Eventually, however, there will be, in our opinion, a sufficient accumulation of cotton both upcountry and in Bombay to force an adjustment in parity and, accordingly, in firm markets here we recommend sales of Broach against purchases of Americans in Liverpool.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Indian Shows Greater Activity

(By Mail).

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

A Liverpool Firm writes:—

Ensuiry continues to broaden and the actual turnover in both cloth and yarns has shown a distinct improvement. The trade has now settled down to a period of freedom from labour dispute, and a more hopeful feeling is noticeable in all sections. Bids at the moment are very low, most of them too low to be accepted, but they are more numerous than they have been for some time. The fact that wages have been reduced in both sections of the industry has led buyers to expect lower prices for the finished article, and it will take some time to make them realise that they are not entitled to the concessions they are demanding.

CLOTH.

There is no doubt that India is displaying greater activity. Not only has the volume of enquiry broadened, but the actual turnover, in spite of the persistence of low offers, has shown a moderate improvement. The best feature is that the goods that are being asked for, cover a wider range than for a considerable period and that practically all outlets are doing something. Calcutta has taken a keener interest in light bleaching cloths, sarries and dhooties of various kinds. Most of the dhooties transactions it is true have been in unimportant lots, but the number of sales has increased. The aggregate turnover is fairly substantial.

China is a disappointing market. Some of the leading shippers have very little before them, and do not speak hopefully of the prospects of an early revival of demand. There are offers abou for moderate lots of bleaching shirtings, cambrics and fancies, but most of them are hopelessly out of range, and only a few trifling lots have been booked where goods were wanted urgently.

The Shanghai auction is a very poor affair at present, and the latest report is that the native Banks are again restricting credits.

YARN.

It has been a difficult week in the yarn section. Spinners of roarse and medium American qualities have met with a healthy demand, and some substantial weights have been booked. Low dhoolies yarns have attracted more attention than for some time.

In the Egyptian section spinners have displayed greater firmness and some good weights of medium and fine qualities hadve been booked for the home trade. Occasional moderate sales of fine counts have been reported for Geramny, but only meagre lots of bundles have been taken by India.

No Breakfast or Tea Table is complete without it.
"GOLDEN SHRED" Marmalade
A Delightful Appetizer.
PREPARED BY JAMES ROBERTSON & SONS.
The Finest Marmalade in the World.
Agents:—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 431, BOMBAY.

If your Country Home Stood in the City-

THINK what it would mean. Houses on all sides, crowded close; noise, grime, soot! BUT—you would have *running water!* Why not give yourself this one great convenience *right where you are now?* Today no home—city, suburban or country—need be without a reliable water system.
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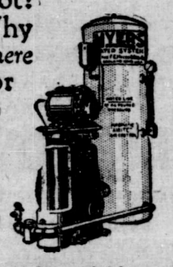
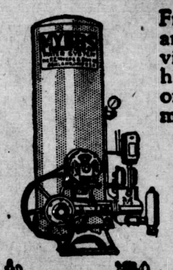
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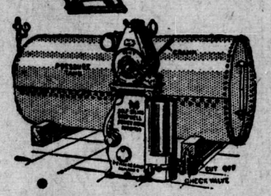
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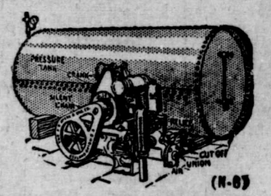
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SLOW BUT SURE RECOVERY
TRY AND BE CONVINCED
The Atank Nigrah Pills
SPECIFIC REMEDY to CURE
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Rupee One (32 Pills).
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
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KALBADEVI ROAD.

TILES & MARBLE
MERCHANTS
SAJAN & Co
FORT-BOMBAY

How Nature Makes New complexions.

It is well-known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags, the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemists can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

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Avoid inferior substitutes and insist upon genuine American Eveready Unit Cells — they are most economical.

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ANNUAL DIRECTIONS

FOR 1933 with Monthly and Weekly Forecast.

The Reading describe in detail such important happenings as Finance; Profession, Love, Marriage, Business, Health, Travel, changes, Lucky Number, Astral-colour, Birth Stone, Favourable and unfavourable dates for every month of 1933 with Weekly forecast and Moon Table Guide for every day of 1933.

Price: Rs. 2-8-0 only by V.P
Send Your Date of Birth.
PROFESSOR SEKHAR.
B.A. (Wash.) M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.)
The Great Mesmerist.
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H. H. The Maharaja of Pithapuram.
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Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, BOMBAY.

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION

Directors' Report Adopted At Annual Meeting

BOMBAY, Friday.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the East India Cotton Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Taj Building, Mr Haridas Madhavdas presiding.

The president in his speech deplored the absence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who did not seek election to the Board of Directors this year but he hoped that it would be possible for them to persuade him to join them again.

Continuing the president said:

PLEA FOR TEAM WORK.

The newly constituted Board of Directors under the revised Articles entered upon its arduous task in September last and has since been busy tackling important and urgent problems affecting the welfare of the Cotton Trade. I am definitely of the view, and I am sure all of you will agree with me when I say that if all the Directors representing the three sections of the trade were to pull together as a team, look together and act together, a vast amount of practical and useful work can be done to solve most of the outstanding difficult questions confronting our Association, to the general satisfaction of the Trade as a whole.

A motion moved from the chair that the audited balance sheet and the Directors' report for the year ending August 1932 should be adopted was unanimously accepted.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY FINAL

Three-Goal Win For Manavadar

MEERUT, Nov. 29.

A record crowd witnessed the final of the All-India Hockey Tournament this afternoon on tre Belvedere ground between the Manavadar State XI and the Rodgers' Selected XI. The former won by three goals to nil.

Play opened at a fast pace and Manavadar forced a corner within two minutes, but their opponents cleared. Returning M. Khan gave Manavadar the lead. For the first fifteen minutes Manavadar pressed hard, but D'Silva, the Rodgers' goal-keeper, saved well Manavadar however, scored two more goals through Naidu and Sutan.

Mrs. Marsh distributed the prizes at the close.

An exhibition match will be played to-morrow between Manavadar State XI and the Rest.

CHILD'S BODY IN A FISH

Shock For Buyer In Patna District

PATNA, Nov. 29.

On cutting open an abnormally-sized fish, which he had purchased in Poon-poon market in Patna district, a man was amazed to find the dead body of a full-developed male child inside.

The fish was caught by a number of village fishermen, who brought it to market for sale. Its huge bulk at once attracted attention, but it was not until a buyer came forward and cut open its body that the reason for this was discovered.

S. MAHRATTA STATES

Proposed Transfer To Govt. Of India

POONA, Dec. 1.

There was a meeting of a number of Chiefs of the Southern Maharatta States or their representatives with Lt. Col. Wilberforce Bell at the Council Hall Poona, when discussion took place regarding the transfer of these States from Government of Bombay to Government of India.

The meeting was private, but it is understood that Lt.Col. Bell outlined the position fully to those present explaining that the transfer to Government of India would improve the status of Southern Maharatta States, as well as increase their chances of obtaining individual representation in the new Federal Chamber.

The representatives generally agreed to the proposed transfer of the states to Government of India, but they stressed the point that the residence of the Agent General should not be located in any individual state but outside in any place in British India.

The Chief of Miraj, (Senior), Chief of Jamkhandi and the Chief of Bhor were among those who were present at the meeting. —A.P.

CHOOSE YOUR STARS Competition

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 250
SECOND PRIZE Rs. 100
THIRD PRIZE Rs. 50
and
Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple interesting competition, Act now and you may win Rs. 250 for annas FOUR only. You have merely to place these film stars in order, the most beautiful first, then the next and so on.

Twelve photographs of 12 well-known film-stars are given; six Eastern and six Western. They are all numbered from 1 to 12, and their names are given below. The six Eastern Stars are **1 ZUBEIDA; 2 KHATOON; 3 MADHURI; 4 SULOCHANA. 5 GOHAR; 6 MEHTAB.** In the Eastern Section of the coupon fill in these six names placing the most beautiful at No. 1, your next selection at No. 2, and so on till you have filled in the six names in order of Beauty. You have to select the order of beauty from the photographs.

Similarly the six Western Stars are **7 BILLIE DOVE; 8 MARLENE DIETRICH; 9 NORMA TALMADGE; 10 NORMA SHEARER; 11 GRETA GARBO; 12 POLA NEGRI.** Place their names in the Western Section of the coupon in order of beauty according to your selection.

RULES

1 In this competition the prizes should be claimed and will be awarded on the Claim System.

2 Two days after the last day for sending in entries, that is on the 12th December, 1932, the correct solution of this competition will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" and in the "Bombay Samachar" A claim for coupon will be printed with it, and those competitors who have sent in an all correct solution, or who have less than 4 mistakes should send in their claim forms, without any extra entry fee. The prizes will be declared and awarded on these claims.

3 Sufficient time will be given to mofussil competitors to send in their claims.

4 After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full addess clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.

5 **Address your Entries to:—**

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
CHOOSE YOUR STARS COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they chose enclose 4 annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

6 Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

7 No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

8 All entries must be received not later than

10th December 1932

9 In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all correct solution.

10 Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.

11 No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

12 No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13 This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombty Samachar."

COUPON

EASTERN SECTION.				WESTERN SECTION			
1st		4th		1st		4th	
2nd		5th		2nd		5th	
3rd		6th		3rd		6th	

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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KRISHNA CINEMA

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Where the best Sound Reproducting System of the World

THE

WESTERN

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has been installed. Now there is absolutely no cause of complaint. because the whole Theatre has been overhauled, re-painted and made comfortable.

BEAUTIFUL COMPOUND, BEST WAITING ARRANGEMENTS, and THOROUGH RE-ORGANISATION

GRAND OPENING

NEXT SATURDAY, the 10th instant

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MAYA—MACHHANDAR

A Stupendous Vocal Picture

A GORGEOUS MYSTERY TALKIE

3rd Triumphant Week

SAGAR MOVIETONE

takes pride in presenting

ZARINA

THE MOST POWERFUL DRAMA OF GIPSY LOVE & ROMANCE

featuring

JAL

ZUBEIDA

Directed by:

EZRA MIR

Time: 5-30, 8 & 10-30.

Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 p.m.

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GRANT ROAD

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAY

(Drama Branch).

Prop. GAYAN-HIRA, Mrs. HIRABAI BARODEKAR.

SATURDAY, 3-12-32 at 8-30 p.m.

"SAUBHADRA"

SUNDAY, 4-12-32 at 3-30 p.m.

NEW SOCIAL DRAMA by Prof. N. S. PHADKE.

"YUGANTAR"

Booking at the Theatre

Daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

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It throws New light on the object of life and delivers a mighty message on the ideal of life

Best Entertainment--the well-known Story of the Immortal Ascetic King of Ujjain.

Second Successful Week See To-night.

Bhartruhari

Master ASHARAFKHAN your favourite Songster and Miss JEBUNISSA the Brilliant Star of Silver Screen play the leading Role.

Unique opportunity to show this Saroj Movietone's Super Talkie to your family.

TIME :—SATURDAY, SUNDAY 3-30, P.M. DAILY 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO

It has outrun the boundary-line in the history of Indian films, and now going for the

17th WEEK

Now the only few days remain to see

SARASWATI CINETONE'S

... MARVELLOUS MUSICAL TALKIE ...

SHYAM-SUNDER

WITH

MASTER MODAK AND MISS SHANTA APTE

Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m. Sat. and Sunday Matinee 3 p. m.

WEST-END TALKIES

Lamington Road and Charni Road

Coming ! Coming !!

Under the Kind Patronage of SHREEMANT SAYAJIRAO Gaekwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

BALIWALLA THEATRE

Grant Road

Saturday 10-12-32 At 9 P. M.

"MANAPMAN"

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RADIO STARS Present

"BABY"

A Two Hour Marathi Play by Mr. S. N. Bendhe.

-At Bombay Theatre

Every WEDNESDAY THURSDAY at 6-15 and SATURDAY at 3-15 And 6-15 and Sunday Morning 10 featuring

Miss GIRIJA KELEKAR

Tickets at Cinema Rates.

Heroine

Miss SULOCHANA

Miss SULOCHANA PALKAR popularly known as "Balgandharv" in real female form will appear on our stage as the enchanting REVATI.

HEAR HER SWEET VOICE!

BALMOHAN SANGIT COMPANY

Presents Miss SULOCHANA with Mr. Chapekar B. A. L. the most popular Marathi Drama

SANSHAY-KALLOL

AT THE BOMBAY THEATRE, Grant Road.

SATURDAY 3-12-32 at 9 P. M.

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RATES OF ADMISSION:—

Rs. 5-12; 4-8; 3-6; 2-4; 1-12; 1-2 and As. 8.

CLARION CALL OF PRABHAT

TO SEE AND HEAR

ALL TALKING, SINGING, PICTURE WHICH IS GOING TO PUT A NEW ERA IN INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

MAYA MACHCHINDRA OR ILLUSION

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

(Dubash Theatre)

New Charni Road,

from

10th December 1932

Featuring: Mrs. DURGABAI KHOTE, Mr. GOVINDRAO TEMBE, Miss LEELA, (of Agni Kankan) Master VINAYAK and BAJJAR BATTU.

THE PALACE

Near Byculla Rly. Station, Parel Road.

4; 6-30; 10 P.M.

SUNDAY Morning 10-30 A.M.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION OF UNIVERSAL PICTURES.

TOM MIX

In a Great Thriller "DESTRY RIDES AGAIN"

Also Romantic Drama.

STOWAWAY

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Torn from her man on their wedding day—by the hand of the law. But Love blazes on in.

"LADIES OF THE BIG HOUSE"

A Paramount Super Production with

SYLVIA SIDNEY

GENE RAYMOND.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ENGLAND'S TWO MOST POLISHED COMEDIANS

RALPH LYNN

TOM WALLS

in

"THARK"

A story about a haunted house.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Also Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

THE GREAT SUBWAY MURDER MYSTERY.

"SUBWAY EXPRESS"

A Columbia Picture With

JACK HOLT

AILEEN PRINGLE.

Glorious 6th Week

THE WHOLE BOMBAY RAVES over

MADHURI

IMPERIAL'S IMMORTAL TALKIE

The Queen of the Screen

SULOCHANA

Thrills you by her music Delights you by her dance

Enthralls you by her acting.

Director: CHOUDHARY

Daily shows at: 5, 7-45 & 10-30. Saurday and Sunday at: 2-30.

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Girgaum, Bombay.

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY

MADAN THEATRES' MAGNIFICENT & FASCINATING

INDIAN TALKIE of HIGH DISTINCTION

IN HINDI, THAT STIRRED THIS COUNTRY

(Revised, Re-edited and Re-recorded)

LAILA--MAJNU

AGE OLD THRILLING & PATHETIC LOVE-ROMANCE

With the Famous Screen Couple

Miss KAJJAN

THE NIGHTINGALE OF BENGAL & THE GOLDEN-VOICED

Master. NISSAR

MOST DELIGHTFUL SONGS & BEST MUSIC

Daily Shows:—5-30; 8 & 10-30 P.M.

Matinee on Saturday; Sunday and Friday at 3 P.M.

GLOBE-TALKIES

(SANDHURST ROAD).

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1932

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"SAVE WORLD FROM CHAOS & UNCERTAINTY"

Britain's Appeal To America

"WE ARE FOREGOING OUR OWN DEBTS"

Plea For Postponement Of December Payment

"AVERT FINANCIAL, POLITICAL & ECONOMIC DISASTER"

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The British Note to the United States delivered to-day details the reasons for the view that resumption of war debt payments will intensify the world depression.

It will not profit the erdeitor country to collect a few million pounds thereby perpetuating world disorder. It is in the power of Governments of the world, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom. to co-operate as the first essential step to avert a financial, economic and political disaster.

Loans made in the form of goods and not money totalled as follows:

TOTAL LOANS.

United States to Allies 2,055 millions sterling—United Kingdom to European Allies 1,600 millions and France to other Allies 460 millions.

The payment of reparations and war debts was temporarily possible by flow of investment capital from the United States to Europe but when the economic storm burst-lenders withdrew all recoverable funds, panic prevailed, repeated shocks undermined confidence, on which the system of private investments depended, currencies were threatened with instability and collapse and controls and restrictions merely aggravated the trouble. World cannot even begin to consider how to restore monetary mechanism until undermining the disturbances, particularly the system of inter-governmental debts are dealt with. In the long run, international debts are only payable in goods and services.

"INCONSISTENT".

The resumption of war debts payments at present, continues the Note, is altogether inconsistent with principles laid down by the United States Secretary for Treasury in a report in 1925 emphasising 'inter alia' that debtors must be permitted to place their finances and currency on a sound basis.

ANALYSIS OF DEBTS.

Analfsing war loans adavnced respectively by the United States and the United Kingdom the Note states that for the benefit of their respective taxpayers the United States received 434 millions and the United Kingdom nohitng. While the British share of the total indebtedness to the United States is only forty per cent of the total debt payments made to the United States 80 per cent come from Britain. Moreover the debt in terms of goods represents twice the amount to-day compared with the time when it was borrowed. After reference to the adverse effect of the American tariff on the iimport of British manufactures the Note alludes to the fall of British imports of American goods and says that the United Kingdom has hitherto been the best customer of the United States but further payments of wardebts would further restrict the British purchase of American goods.

"UNTHINKABLE."

In view of the Lausanne settlement, it is unthinkable that Britain could continue war debts payment while foregoing the payments due to her. Britain's foreign exchange reserve is inadequate to cover the December payment. The only remaining alternative to the payment in gold will involve a sacrifice of considerable part of the Bank of England reserves, which are already only sufficient for the responsibilities of London as a financial centre. The government is convinced that the prospects of reviving world prosperity will materially improve by the postponement of the December instalment and invites the United States to consult regarding the manner in which the postponement can be most conveniently arranged.

LAUSANNE SETTLEMENT.

Wheeas Lausanne settlement provided the foundation for growing confidence and security, the reopening of war debts question would reintroduce chaos and uncertainty. This is the main point in the British note to America which is designed to reopen the door for fruitful discussions.

Care is evidently taken to marshal assertions that the figures unprovacatively aim at demonstrating that the American taxpayer is not asked t oear sacrifices which the British taxpayer does not share and to correct the apparent fallacy that the cancellation of war debts would financially benefit Britain. —Reuter.

Gujrati Seva Samaj

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

The Gujarati Seva Samaj, an institution with the motto of public service has been started here recently with Prof. J. C. Swami Narayan as president (Miss Gujraben Hiralal daughter of a well-known local millowner has been elected vice-president.

MUSLIM SENTENCED TO DEATH

Bombay Riot Case At High Court

BOMBAY, Friday.

At the High Court Sessions yesterday the jury found one Ghasita Wahedbeg, a Mahomedan, guilty on the charge of murder. The verdict, which was divided by 8 to 1, was accepted by the Chief Justice who sentenced him to be hanged.

In awarding the capital punishment, his lordship observed that riots which result in murders must be severely put down, and he saw no reason for not passing the extreme penalty of the law on the accused.

The offence occured on June 6 last when the communal rioting was raging in the city. Three Mahomedans attacked a Hindu named Shamji Hansraj as he was going along Sukhlaji Street. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

In connection with this incident, the accused now condemned to death, and another man Shaikh Nane Ramzak were both put on trial. The latter was convicted of causing hurt and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

JOINT-ELECTORATE WITHOUT RESERVATION

Sikh Rights' Conference Demand

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At to-day's meeting of the Sikh Rights Conference, several resolutions were adopted regarding the right of Sikhs living outside the Punjab.

One of them declared that Sikhs wanted joint electorate without reservation of seats, but if that was not possible then the rights of Sikhs living both in the Punjab and outside must be safeguarded as in the case of other minorities.—A. P.

Hindu Muslim Leaders Meet Malaviyaji

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

A number of Hindu and Moslem leaders met Pandit Malaviya this afternoon at Birla Park and had a discussion about the forthcoming Muslim Conference at Lucknow as well as the Unity Conference to be held at Allahabad.—A. P.

GERMAN SITUATION EASING

Schleicher To Be Chancellor

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

German political crisis is slowly crystalling. Meanwhile Gen. Neurath has decided not to depart for Geneva to participate in the debate on Manchuria, debts and disarmament talks until the German Cabinet is formed. It is now taken for granted that Von Schleicher will be the Chancellor.

Herr Hitler has sent a further letter to President Hindenburg which is understood to decline any further negotiations, bluntly referring the President to Her Hitler's former "positive proposals" but Schleicher has apparently now secured considerable support to his proposed Cabinet of all parties save Nazis and Communists. He is ready to meet Trade Unions' demands half way.—Reuter's Special.

GREATER USE OF INDIAN COTTON

Lancashire Trade Organisations' Move

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In response to Government invitation to form Committee to promote greater use of Indian cotton in accordance with Ottawa Agreements, Lancashire trade organisations have nominated Sir Richard Jackson (Chairman), T. Ashurst, G. W. Bennett. H. S. Butterworth, R. Houghton and James Littlewood. British Cotton Growing Association is undertaking secretarial and administrative work.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION CUP MATCHES

Results Of Replays In First Round

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The following are the results in re-plays of First Round in Association Cup:—

Yeovil Petters 4. Dartford 2.

Queen's Park Rangers 5. Merthyr 1.—Reuter's Special.

HAGUE, Dec. 1.

The International Sugar Council has decided to liquidate the surplus stocks of sugar in accordance with the Chadbourne Scheme. Specific methods have not yet been formulated.—Reuter's Special.

HOARE 'SAMAJAOS' CONSERVATIVES

NOT "RUSHING TO PARLIAMENT" WITH OUR R.T. C. PLANS!

LONDON, Dec. 1.

"I am aware that good many Conservatives are rather suspicious of what we are doing" declared Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech at Chelsea alluding to the Round Table Conference.

"Some Conservatives are afraid that we are going to act like Lloyd George's Government making treaty with Irishmen and submitting it to Parliament afterwards. Far from rushing to Parliament and far from going behind the backs of people, we are taking every possible step to cncentrate on proposals in the full light of British criticism."

He added that discussions were proceeding extremely satisfactorily both sides freely expressing opinions, neither sacrificing any principles and yet both finding much general agreement

PANIC AND DARKNESS IN MONTREAL

Gasmain Explosion Results In Dangerous Fires

MONTREAL, Dec. 1.

The City was thrown into a panic by a series of severe street explosions of gasmains after which it was plunged into darkness.

Dangerous fires started last night.

Early this morning flames towered from a gasmain 20 to 30 feet high in the air. Half of the city's firebrigade were called out. Twenty persons were admited to hospital from burns and cuts by flying glass.

The cause of the explosion is not yet known.—Reuter.

SENSITIVE FLUCTUATIONS

Wall Street Hesitant

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Foreign exchanges to-day were again sensitive and fluctuations frequent.

The Sterling-Dollar rate strengthened to 3.24 and subsequently reacted to 3.21 1/4.

The Stock Exchange apart from early strength in giltedged securities was inactive and at the close there was dullness all round Wall Street was hesitant.

FINAL L. C. P. S. EXAM RESULTS

College Of Physicians & Surgeons Of Bombay

Out of 173 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in November, 1932, the following 41 have passed:—

A N Baxi (A.); A da Sta B Cardoso (I.); R B Daruwala (G.M.C.); H D Devan (P.); Edith D'Silva (Miss) (P.); R R Ekbote (P.); S G Gadre (P.); S V Gajendragadkar (P.); K R Ghadi (N.MC.); R H Gholkar (P.); Ambu Ganpatrao Godambe (Miss) (N.M.C.); G B Godbole (P.); N V Gokhale (P.); V V Hebalkar (N.M.C.); U G Hosmane (P.); B B Ingale (P.); C L Jhaveri (A.); G K Joshi (P.); P J Manjrekar (P.); R C Mankad (H.S.); Muhammad Niamatkhan (I.); D G Nene (N.M.C.); N H Patel (A.); Hakumatrai Pathak (N.M.C.); K K Pathak (N.M.C.); C M Patil (P.); H H Piplana (H.S.); K R Pole (P.); R V Puntambekar (P.); U S Rao (N.M.C.); Shambhunath Sadhu (I.); H S Sakhalkar (N.M.C.); K M Shah (N.M.C.); R G Shah (A.); M N Sirsat (P.); N S Someia (H.S.); M A Trivedi (A.); Santram Vaidya (I.); D J Vaishnav (A.); B R Vasy (A.)

EDUCATE HARIJAN CHILDREN

Gandhiji On Duty Of College Students

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 1.

Mahatmaji's sons, Messrs. Devidas and Manilal Gandhi, who arrived here to-day, had an interview with him.

Several workers from the Harijan community had been to Gandhiji this afternoon, to seek his advice, to develop self-help and a feeling of self-respect among their friends and relatives.

In the course of discussions with some other visitors Mahatmaji said that students also could do a lot, in respect of the question about the removal of untouchability. Every one of the college students could devote a part of his time for educating boys and girls from the 'untouchable' classes. The students should gather opinion of fellow students and express an inter-collegiate referendum on untouchability.

SAFEGUARDS "BATTLE" AT R. T. C.

"No Differential Treatment For Bengal And Punjab"

HUGE SUPPORT FOR MR. ZAFRULLAH KHAN'S VIEWS

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Air of marked optimism prevails in the Conference circles to-night following to-day's debate which appears to have conducted with restraint and conciliation

The lead was given by Viscount Peel who sympathetically dealt with Indian aspirations. It is understood that he took the view that safeguards while must be effective should be required only for emergency occasions and should be neither used nor useful in ordinary times. He was followed by Mr. Zafrulla whose speech, described as the clearest analysis of the viewpoints of various delegations, while outlining the Moslem standoint, is reported to have had remarkable effect, cleared the air and pointed the way to a notable measure of agreement.

DELEGATES UNITED FRONT.

Mr. Zafrulla claimed that there was no difference in principle between delegations though all might not agree with precise methods. He expressed his gratitude to Dr. Sapru and Sir N. Sircar for rejecting the suggestion of differential treatment in the Punjab and Bengal from other provinces. He asserted with great emphasis that if any distinction was made between the provinces the constitution would prove unworkable and the provinces to which special treatment was accorded would seethe with discontent.

Mr. Zafrulla spoke for ninety minutes. He was warmly congratulated and his views were endorsed by a number of subsequent speakers.

"SAFEGUARDS."

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas contended that safeguards must not encourage recklessness on the part of representatives of the Crown or indeed Legislature. He did not deal with commercial discrimination which would be considered later. He opined that safeguarding of relations with other parts of the Empire should be deleted observing that India would not agree to be placed under Colonial Office which had hitherto done very little for Indians abroad.

HOW TO SOLVE DEADLOCKS.

Sir Purshottamdas drew distinction between deadlocks and complete break-downs and said that the first must be solved constitutionally and the second provided agains. Powers for that might be vested in Governor-General provided they were strictly defined. He concluded that if Indians were not to be antagonised from the start safeguards should be the fewest possible.

NO COUNCIL OF EXPERTS TO VICEROY

The speakers who objected to reserving Empire relations, it is understood, included Mr. Mudaliyar who, while prepared generally to accept the proposed safeguards, warned that others must not be introduced. Mr. Jayakar urging the utmost responsibility possible reminded that Viceroy under the new reforms should not have a council of expert advisers so that his task must not be unduly burdened.

It is understood that a number of delegates have booked their return passages to India on December 29.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

Confidence In Herriot's Govt.

OPPOSITION MOTION LOST IN CHAMBER

(Special Cable).

PARIS, Dec. 1.

The Government secured a resounding victory in the Chamber by 377 votes to 198 rejecting the opposition motion criticising the handling of the recent conversion scheme which M. Herriot maintained had been courageously and successfully carried out.

BASIS OF WORLD PEACE

Doumergue On Franco-British Amity

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Ex-President and Madam Doumergue were warmly received on their arrival in London.

M. Doumergue spoke at the dinner of United Associations of Britain and France. He emphasised the continuance of Franco-British trustful friendship as the basis on which they should build lasting organisation of world peace.

Ex-President and Madam Doumergue to-morrow will lunch with Their Majesties at the Buckingham Palace.—Reuter's Special.

IRISH RAILWAY CRISIS

Govt's Intervention Improves Situation

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

Government intervention in the railway crisis at the request of Labour Party has considerably improved the prospects.

Minister Lemass has already interviewed both sides. It is likely that the Government will temporarily assist the railways as it has subsidised other sufferers under it simmediate economic policy.

Congressmen Remanded To Custody

BOMBAY, Friday.

Three Congress volunteers who were arrested yesterday while picketing the shop of Narottam Girdhar in Princess Street were remanded to police custody for ten days by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

Two more Congress volunteers arrested for setting fire to foreign cloth on Thursday even at Bazar Gate Street were also placed before the same Court. One of them was acquitted for want of evidence while the other was ordered to be tried by a Children's Court.

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